The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MR. BLAINE ON JEFF. DAVIS.

Speech on the Amnesty Bill.

Magnanimous Treatment of the Rebels by the Republican Party Shown—Why Mr. Blaine Would Except Davis from Amnesty—His Direct Reponsibility for Andersonville.

Randall's Failure.

The subject which was expected to occupy the attention of the House was the Centennial Appropriation bill, but it was not mentioned, except in an incidental way, in the speech of Judge Kelley. The Amnesty bill, which at most it was supposed would be assigned to some particular day for consideration, came up immediately after the morning hour, and consumed the remaining time of a session lasting till near six o'clock, and is the "unfinished business," in parliamentary phrase. The first conspicuous event of the day was the failure of Mr. Randall as a leader, a failure quite as significant as Mr. Wood made on the Louisiana question earlier in the session. The purpose of the Democrats was to pass the Amnesty bill without debate, or what amounts to the same thing, with only an hour of desultory talk after the previous question was ordered and the opportunity to offer any amendments was cut off, so that debate on the Republican side, unless directed against any granting of amnesty, would be purposeless. Mr. Randall, lately a candidate for Speaker on the ground of being the best parliamentarian of his party, had forgotten one of the simplest rules, and in forcing the adoption of the previous question, which not being reported from any committee, had cut off the hour of debate which he had determined to allow. The opportunities offered by the rules to retrieve this error were neglected, and Mr. Blaine was allowed to get the floor on a privileged motion, and open the very discussion which it had been the special care of Mr. Randall to prevent. The failure of Wood and Randall's backers has given Mr. Cox an opportunity to attempt the difficult task, and he promptly came to the front as Mr. Randall retired to the rear. Randall was greatly surprised by the discovery that he had made a mistake in the effect of the rules, which was so plain when called to his attention that he could not raise a question of doubt as to the point of order promptly made by Mr. Garfield. The debate promises to continue indefinitely, with but a faint prospect of terminating to-day. It is understood that among the speakers will be Reagan, the Postmaster General of the Confederacy, and Gen. Banks.

Caught in his Own Trap.

The debate was brought about in the following manner: Mr. Randall moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the consideration of the Amnesty bill. This was agreed to without opposition, whereupon Randall moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. At this point a skirmish occurred between Randall and Blaine, the latter desiring opportunity to present his substitute as an amendment. Randall refused to accede to the request for opportunity for brief discussion and a vote upon the amendment, at the same time informing the ex-Speaker he had been taught by twelve years experience in adversity the full force of his motion. He thought evidently that he was master of the situation. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 139 to 95. Randall then announced that he would divide the hour allowed him for debate, equally between both sides of the House. This was a blunder which was quickly exposed by Mr. Garfield, who made it patent to the House that Mr. Randall was after all ignorant of the force of his own motion. He was seriously dividing up an hour which his own motion had deprived him of, and a laugh was raised at his expense. Gen. Banks thought the House had voted under a misapprehension, and upon his demand the yeas and nays were taken upon ordering the main question, resulting in yeas, 150; nays, 99. Randall then asked unanimous consent for one hour's debate, but Garfield objected, unless opportunity was also afforded for offering amendments. This being refused, the vote was taken on the final passage of the bill, when it was defeated by yeas 172, nays 97, a two-thirds vote being required under the Constitution to remove political disabilities. As soon as the result was announced Mr. Blaine moved to reconsider the vote, but Speaker Kerr evidently did not understand the force and purpose of Mr. Blaine's motion, was about putting it to the House, when the ex-Speaker interrupted him by saying: "I propose to discuss the motion to reconsider," and immediately began the speech Randall had so persistently labored to strangle by his motion for the previous question. There was no help for it. The motion was privileged, and Blaine had the floor. It had been overlooked by Randall that a minority on his bill requiring a two-thirds vote for its passage was a majority within the meaning of the rules when greater than one-third the House. He was thus caught in a trap the second time, and will now have abated confidence in his knowledge of the rules.

In order that our readers may fully understand the fight that has begun between loyal men and the rebels, we give in full Mr. Blaine speech, that was unavoidably crowded out of yesterday's issue:

Blaine Has the Floor.

Mr. Blaine said: If I can induce the House to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was rejected it is my intention to offer my amendment. Every time that the question of amnesty has been brought before the House by a gentleman of the other side, for the last two Congresses, it has been done with a certain flourish of magnanimity which is an imputation on this side of the House, as though the Republican party, which has been in charge of the Government for the last twelve or fourteen years, had been bigoted, narrow, illiberal, and as though certain few worthy and deserving gentlemen in the Southern States were ground down under great tyranny and oppression, which the hard-heartedness of this side of the House could not possibly be prevailed upon to remove. I desire now to place on record just what the Republican Party has done in this matter. I wish to place it there as an imperishable record of a liberality an do large-mindedness and magnanimity, such, as has not been shewn in the world's history by conquerors to conquered. The gentleman from Pennsylvnia [Mr. Randall] and myself entered this Congress in the midst of the hot flames of war, when the Union was rocking on its foundation, and no man knew whether we were to have a country or not. He would be surprised, when he and I were officers in the Thirty-eighth Congress if he could then have foreseen that before our mutual service ended he should have seen sixty-one gentlemen, then in arms against the United States Government, admitted to equal privileges with ourselves in this House, all by the magnanimity of the Republican party. When the war ended, according to the universal law of war, the party in possession of the Government, or the Government itself, which was controlled by the party had the right to determine what should be the status of these people. Did we inaugurate any measures of persecution? Did we set off on a career of bloodshed and vengeance? Did we take property? Did we prohibit any man all his civil rights? Did we take from him the right which he enjoys to-day to vote? Not at all. But instead of a general and sweeping condemnation, the Republican party placed in the Fourteenth Amendment only this exclusion. After considering the whole subject, it ended by coming down to this: "That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities." Now I have never been able to determine, from any statistical examination, exactly how many men in the South that exception affected. It has been variously estimated that at the time of its original insertion in the Constitution it included somewhere from fifty to eighty thousand persons; but as near as I can gather from the facts in the case, it included only 18,000 men in the South, and it let go free every man of the hundreds of thousands, or of the millions if you please, who had been engaged in the attempt to destroy the Government, and only held those under disability who, in addition to general revolt, had violated a special and peculiar and personal oath to support the Constitution of the United States. That disability was hardly fixed on the South until we began in this hall and in the Senate Chamber, (when we had more than two-thirds Republican in both branches) to remove it, and the very first bill took the disability off 1,578 citizens of the South. The next bill took it off 3,636 gentlemen by wholesale. Many of the gentlemen on this floor have come from the grace and amnesty in [illegible] bills. After these bills, embracing individuals, had passed through, small bills, which I will not further refer to, were passed. In 1872 the Congress of the United States, by the vote of two-thirds of both branches, (still being two-thirds Republican), passed this general law: "That all political disabilities imposed under the third section of the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, Judges, heads of departments, and foreign Ministers, I am not able to give the number exactly, but the whole number of persons now under disability in the South is about seven hundred and fifty. I very frankly say that in regard to all these, I know of no reason why amnesty should not be granted to them as it has been to many of the same class. I am not here to argue against it, since amnesty has already become so general, and I am not going back to argue that question. I am in favor of giving it to them, but in the absence of that respectful form of petition which, since the 27th of May, 1872, has become a sort of common law as a preliminary to amnesty, I simply wish to put into that law, that the person shall go before a United States court, and in open court with uplifted hand, swear that they mean to conduct themselves as good citizens of the United States. That is all. Gentlemen say that this is a foolish exclusion. Well, yes, it is, but somehow or other I am prejudiced in favor of it. I do not want to impose citizenship on gentlemen. If I am correctly informed there are some gentlemen on this list who have spoken contemptuously of the idea of their taking citizenship under the United States, and have spoken with great harshness about their associates in the South who have done so. I understand that Mr. Robert Toombs has made a special boast at watering places in this country and in Europe, that he would not ask the United States for citizenship. Very well. We can stand that quite as well as Mr. Robert Toombs, [laughter,] and if Mr. Robert Toombs is not prepared to come into the United States Court and swear that he means to be a good citizen let him stay out. I do not think that Congress ought to raise itself or resolve itself into a joint convention and to embrace Mr. Robert Toombs fawningly and beg him to honor and favor us by coming back and taking the highest form of citizenship. Well, what after? My substitute requires that every one of these gentlemen shall show his good faith by taking the oath which all of us take and are glad to take. That is a very small exaction to make as a preliminary to a full restoration to all the rights of citizens hip.

Who are Under Disabilities.

Now, I find an equally erroneous varying of judgment in reference to the number still under disabilities in the South. I have had occasion by conference with the Departments of the Navy and War, and by reference to some other records to be able to state to the House with more accuracy than has been already stated just the number of gentlemen who are still under disabilities. Those who were officers of the United States Army, educated at the expense of the Government at West Point, who joined the rebellion, and are still under disabilities, are estimated at the War Department at 325; the number of such persons in the Navy, 295, and those coming under the other heads, members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, Judges, heads of departments, and foreign Ministers, I am not able to give the number exactly, but the whole number of persons now under disability in the South is about seven hundred and fifty. I very frankly say that in regard to all these, I know of no reason why amnesty should not be granted to them as it has been to many of the same class. I am not here to argue against it, since amnesty has already become so general, and I am not going back to argue that question. I am in favor of giving it to them, but in the absence of that respectful form of petition which, since the 27th of May, 1872, has become a sort of common law as a preliminary to amnesty, I simply wish to put into that law, that the person shall go before a United States court, and in open court with uplifted hand, swear that they mean to conduct themselves as good citizens of the United States. That is all. Gentlemen say that this is a foolish exclusion. Well, yes, it is, but somehow or other I am prejudiced in favor of it. I do not want to impose citizenship on gentlemen. If I am correctly informed there are some gentlemen on this list who have spoken contemptuously of the idea of their taking citizenship under the United States, and have spoken with great harshness about their associates in the South who have done so. I understand that Mr. Robert Toombs has made a special boast at watering places in this country and in Europe, that he would not ask the United States for citizenship. Very well. We can stand that quite as well as Mr. Robert Toombs, [laughter,] and if Mr. Robert Toombs is not prepared to come into the United States Court and swear that he means to be a good citizen let him stay out. I do not think that Congress ought to raise itself or resolve itself into a joint convention and to embrace Mr. Robert Toombs fawningly and beg him to honor and favor us by coming back and taking the highest form of citizenship. Well, what after? My substitute requires that every one of these gentlemen shall show his good faith by taking the oath which all of us take and are glad to take. That is a very small exaction to make as a preliminary to a full restoration to all the rights of citizens hip.

What Amnesty for Davis Means.

In my amendment I have excepted Jefferson Davis from its operation. Now I do not place that exception on the ground that Mr. Davis was, as he is commonly called, the head and front of the rebellion, because on that ground I do not think the exception would be capable. Mr. Davis was just as guilty—no more so, no less so—than thousands of others who will get the benefit of grace and amnesty. Probably he was far less efficient as an enemy of the United States. Probably he was far more useful as a disturber of the councils of the Confederacy. It is not because of any particular or special damage which he, above others, did to the United States, or because he is particularly of any special consequence, that I excepted him. But I except him on this ground, that he is the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, wilfully, of the gigantic murder and crime at Andersonville.

A Member—And Libby.

Mr. Blaine—Libby pales into insignificance as compared to Andersonville. I place it on that ground, and I believe that so rapidly does one event follow on the heels of another in the rapid age in which we live that even those of us who are contemporaneously cognizant of what was transpiring there, still less those of us who have grown up since, have failed to realize the gigantic crime which was there committed. Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania introduced this bill I have taken the occasion to read some of the historical cruelties of the world. I have read over the details of those atrocious massacres under the Duke of Alva, in the Low Countries, which are mentioned with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom. I have read the details of St. Bartholomew, which stand out as one of the atrocities beyond imagination. I have read anew the horrors untold and unimagined of the Spanish Inquisition, and I, here before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, declare that neither the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, nor the author of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thumbscrews, dungeons, and atrocities of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville. [Sensation in the hall and galleries, and a remark by Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, unheard by Mr. Blaine, that it was an infamous slander.] Thank God, Mr. Speaker, that when this Congress was under different control from that under which it is to-day, with a committee composed of members of both parties, that tale of horror was placed where it could not be denied or gainsaid. I hold in my hand the story written out by a committee of this Congress, and by its authority I state that Winder, who is now dead, was sent to Andersonville with a full knowledge of his previous atrocities, and that those atrocities in Richmond were so bitter, so bad, that Confederate papers, the Richmond *Examiner* for one, said when it was done that they thanked God that Richmond was rid of his presence. We in the North know from returned skeletons what he had accomplished at Belle Isle or Libby. Fresh from those accomplishments he was sent by Mr. Davis, against the protest of others, in the Confederacy, to construct this pen of horrors at Andersonville. Of course it would be utterly beyond the scope of the occasion, and beyond the limits of my hour, to give any details; but, on arraigning Mr. Davis, I undertake here to say that I do not ask, gentlemen, to take the testimony of a single witness; I do not ask them to take the testimony of a single Union soldier; I only ask them to take the testimony of men who were themselves engaged and enlisted in the Confederate cause, and if their testimony does not entirely carry out and justify this declaration, which I will take the liberty to read, I will state that I have been entirely in error in my reading.

The Horrors of Andersonville.

Mr. Blaine then proceeded to quote from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War extracts in reference to the horrors of Andersonville, in which it is stated that no pen can describe, no painter sketch, no imagination comprehend, its fearful, its unutterable iniquity. He then went on to say:

I undertake to say that this is a moderate description of Andersonville, and I will now read a paragraph from the testimony of William John Hamilton, a man who never was in the North, a Catholic priest at Macon, and a Democrat—and when you unite those three qualities, a Southern man, a Democrat, and a Catholic priest, you will not find such testimony strained in favor of the Republican party. [Loud and continuous laughter.]

Mr. Blaine here read from the testimony of Father Hamilton, as given in the Wirz trial, in which he related the terrible case of a young man named Farrell, from the north of Ireland, whom he saw among the prisoners at Andersonville, suffering very much from a wound in the right foot, which had opened like an oyster, and which had been simply caused by exposure to the sun in the stockade. The priest had given him a stocking to cover his foot, and when he returned to the stockade the following week he inquired for Farrell. His companion told him that he had stepped across the dead line and requested the guards to shoot him. He added that the man was not insane when he had seen him the previous week.

Mr. Blaine then continued: I do not desire to go into such horrible details from any feelings of raising a bad feeling. I desire only to say that the man who administered that prison went there by order of Mr. Davis and was sustained by him, and that this William J. Hamilton whose testimony I have just read went to Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding that department, and asked that the condition of the prison should be be transmitted to the Confederate Government at Richmond. In fact there are a great many instances and proofs to show that Mr. Davis was in entire possession of the facts in relation to Andersonville. When Gen. Sherman's invasion or some other invasion of that portion of the country was under way, and when there was a danger or supposed danger that it might come to that neighborhood, the regular "Military order No. 13," dated "Headquarters Confederate States, Military Prison, Andersonville, July 27, 1864," and signed by Brig. Gen. Winder, was issued in these words: "The officer on duty and in charge of the battery of Florida Artillery will, on receiving notice that the enemy has approached within seven miles of this post, open fire on the stockade with grape-shot, without reference to the situation beyond this line of defense." Here were those 35,000 poor, helpless, naked, starving, sickened, dying men. This Catholic priest states he went to Gen. Cobb to represent to him that if he could not exchange them they should be taken before the Union lines in Florida and paroled and let go free, and yet if the Union forces were to get within seven miles, that regular order of Mr. Davis' officer was to open a battery of grape-shot on those poor wretches without the slightest possible regard to what was going on outside.

The People Not Responsible.

Now, I do not arraign the Southern people for this. God forbid that I should charge any people with sympathizing with such an order. There were many evidences of great uneasiness among the Southern people about it, and one of the greatest crimes of Mr. Davis was that he concealed it from the Southern people. We have obtained a complete series of Mr. Davis' messages with the official imprint at Richmond, and they are now in the Congressional Library. I have looked over them, and I find in his message of December 7th, 1864, at the very time when these horrors were at their acme, at their extremest verge of desperation, he says: "The solicitude of the Government for the release of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement, but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply affected by the additional suffering to which they have been wantonly subjected by deprivation of adequate food and clothing and fuel, which they have not been permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers," and then he adds: "The enemy attempt to excuse their barbarous conduct by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliation for like conduct on our part." Now I undertake to say that there is not a Confederate soldier now living who had any credit as a man in his command, and who ever was a prisoner in the hands of the Union force, who will say that he ever was cruelly treated, that he ever was deprived of the same rations which the Union soldiers had, or the same food.

Mr. Cook, of Georgia—Thousands of them.

Mr. Blaine—Well, I take the issue on that, and I say that no one can truthfully state it. As for measures of retaliation, though goaded by this terrific treatment of our friends in prison by Mr. Davis, the Senate of the United States especially refused to pass a resolution of retaliation as contrary to modern civilization and to the first precepts of Christianity. There was no retaliation attempted or justified. It was refused, and Jefferson Davis knew it was refused, just as well as he knows it to-day, because what took place in Washington or what took place in Richmond of that kind was known on either side within a day or two thereafter.

How Mr. Davis Should Have Been Treated.

Now, this is not a proposition to punish Mr. Davis. There is nothing in it attempting to do that. I very frankly say that I always thought that the indictment of Mr. Davis at Richmond under the administration of Mr. Johnson was a weak step, for he was indicted only for treason, which he was guilty in common with every other gentleman who went into the Confederate movement, and therefore there was no particular reason for singling him out for indictment. But I will undertake to say this, and with good deliberation, that there is not a civilized Government on the face of the globe—very certainly not an European Government—which would not have arrested Mr. Davis, or which, when it had him in its power, would not have tried him for maltreatment of prisoners of war, and shot him within thirty days. Even Belgium, Germany, Austria, Austria, any of them would have done it. The poor victim, Wirz, deserved his death for the brutal treatment of prisoners, but I always thought it was a weak movement on the part of our Government in the case of Jefferson Davis to go at large and hang Wirz. Wirz was nothing in the world but a mere subordinate tool, and therefore there was no philosophy in selecting him for punishment. Still, I do not say that he did not deserve it, and he deserved no mercy. But at the same time his execution puts me in mind of skipping the President, Superintendent, and Board of Directors of a railroad company in the case of a great railroad accident, and hanging the brakeman on the rear car. [Laughter.]

What Amnesty for Davis Means.

There is no proposition here to punish Mr. Davis. Nobody is asking to do it. The time for such a thing has gone by. The statute of limitation and the common feeling of humanity would intervene for his benefit; but what you ask us to do is to declare by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of Congress, solemnly, that we consider Mr. Davis worthy to fill the highest offices in the United States, if he can get a constituency to trust him. He is a voter; he can buy property, and he can go and come; he is as free as any man in the United States. There is a long list of subordinate offices to which he is eligible; but this proposition proposes, in view of the record which I have read, to declare by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and a two-thirds vote of the House, Mr. Davis eligible and worthy to fill once more up to the Presidency of the United States. For one, on full deliberation, I will not do it. It has been frequently said in mitigation of Mr. Davis' action in the amnesty matter, that the men who died in such large numbers (the victims, I believe, number 15,000) fell victims to an epidemic, and died of diseases which could not be avoided. Now, the record shows that out of 35,000 upon about a thirty-three per cent. died—that is, one in three. Of the soldiers who were encamped within half a mile of the stockade, and who guarded it, but one man in four hundred died. Now, as to general amnesty, it is too late to debate it. Whether it has, in all respects, been wise or unwise, I shall not detain the House by discussing. Even if I had convictions on that question, I do not know that it would be productive of any great good to discuss it. But, at the same time, it was a very singular spectacle that the Republican party, in possession of the entire Government, deliberately called back into public power the leading men of the South, every one of whom turns out its bitter, relentless and malignant foe; and that to-day, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the very men who have received this generosity are as busy as they know how to be in consolidating into one compact political organization the old slave States, just as before the war, and again we see the banner blazoned with the inscription, that with a united South and a few votes from the North this country can be governed.

I want the people to understand that this is precisely the motive; that this is the animus and intent. We do not think that offering amnesty to the 750 men who are now without it will either hasten or retard that movement. I do not think that granting or refusing amnesty to Mr. Davis will hasten or retard it. But I said that we are going to elevate Mr. Davis into very great consequence by refusing amnesty to him. That is not for me to consider. I only see before me, when his name is presented, the man who, by a wink of his eye, by a wave of his hand, by a nod of his head, could have stopped the atrocities at Andersonville. Some of us had kinsmen there; most of us had friends there, and all of us had countrymen there, and in the name of those kinsmen, friends, and countrymen, I here protest, and shall with my vote protest, against ever calling back and crowning with the honors of full American citizenship the man who organized that murder.

Loud applause greeted the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech on the Republican side of the House and in the galleries.

Mr. Cox, of New York, took the floor to reply to Mr. Blaine, and spoke at great length.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 11.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced imposing a fine of fifty dollars for taking the name of God in vain.

In the House bills were introduced to provide a registry law for cities of the first class; to provide for compulsory education; to make the fee bill of 1873 retroactive and applicable to all county officers; to authorize insurance of public property.

In the Senate, this afternoon, a bill was introduced to create a State Board of Health.

In the House bills were introduced to provide a registry law for cities of the first class, and to forbid the use of money or the promise of office by persons who are candidates for office, or by friends of such persons. A resolution declaring against any division of the school funds in the interest of any particular religious sect was unanimously adopted.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The Democratic members of the House to-day went into the election of a United States Senator. Of Republican members, only ex-Governor Hahn took part. He nominated Judge Tolliaferro, of the Supreme Court. State Senator J. B. Eustis, of Orleans, was elected by fifty-eight majority. He received sixty-one votes.

The Senate passed a resolution that there was no vacancy, therefore no necessity, by thirteen to twelve. The Democratic Senators, however, will attend the joint session to-morrow, and it is said the Republican Senators will join them, when Eustis will be elected by a legal majority on joint ballot.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, IA., January 11.—The Senate convened this morning and effected a permanent organization. The Republican candidates received forty-one votes and the Democrats nine. A resolution commending Mr. Blaine's resolution concerning the school fund introduced in Congress was referred.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Senate and House Standing Committees.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

Settling Disputes Between Employers and Employes.

THE TRAMP QUESTION TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A Supplement to the Act Regulating Municipal Governments.

DIVIDING CITIES INTO FIVE CLASSES.

Meeting of the Inauguration Committee.

AN EFFORT TO HAVE THE DUQUESNE GREYS PRESENT.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11:30 A. M., and was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor.

Standing Committees.

The following Standing Committees were announced:

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Watson, Lawrence, Jones, Newmeyer, Herr, Dill, Rockwell, Clark, Allen.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lawrence, Roebuck, McClellan, McNeil, Ermentrout, Albright, Yerkes.

Finance—Messrs. Strang, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Winslow, Nagle, Dill, Davis, Waream.

Judiciary, General—Messrs. Herr, Jones, Strang, Watson, Payne, Albright, Yerkes, Ermentrout, Bechtel.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. Newmeyer, Butterfield, Roebuck, Crouse, Burnett, Allen, Stanton, Davis.

Banks—Messrs. Jackson, Anderson (Allegheny), Crouse, Roebuck, Horner, Boyer, Clark.

Education — Messrs. Anderson, (Allegheny), Dunkle, Warfel, Braggins, Wood, Clark, Allen.

Election—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Yeakle, McMullen, Horter, Colihan, Chestnut, Bussey.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. McMullen, Yutzy, Winslow, Watson, Boyer, Shimer, Bechtel.

Corporations—Messrs. Cooper, Crouse, Heilman, Smith, Bechtel, Nagle, Stanton.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. McNeil, McMullen, Smith, Payne, Hays, Colihan, Shimer.

Public Printing—Messrs. Dunkel, Cooper, McMullen, Braggin, Boyer, Waream, Shimer.

Railroads—Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Yutzy, Dill, Colihan, Davis.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. McClellan, Butterfield, Winslow, Newmeyer, Chestnut, Shimer.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Crouse, Yutzy, Lamon (Philadelphia), Smith, Yerkes, Wood, McKibben, Davis.

Agriculture—Messrs. Yeakle, McClellan, Lemon (Blair), Lawrence, Shimer, Chestnut, Bussey.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Heilman, Jackson, Braggins, Dunkel, Boyer, Burnett, Thomas.

Library—Messrs. Roebuck, Strang, Anderson (Allegheny), Jones, Albright, Burnett, Clark.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Jones, Watson, Yeakle, Butterfield, Rockwell, Thomas, Hayes.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Horter, Heilman, Herr, McClellan, Thomas, Waream, McKibben.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Payne, Butterfield, McMullen, Smith, Albright, Thompson, Cooper, McKibben, Colihan, Hayes.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Horter, McNeil, Cooper, Ermentrout, Nagle, Wood.

Centennial Affairs — Messrs. Anderson (Crawford), Jones, Heilman, Strang, Anderson (Allegheny), Dunkel, Ermentrout, McNeill, Newmyer, Nagle, Bechtel, Ermentrout, Yerkes, Dill, Stanton.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. JONES, for the prevention of cruelty and unnecessary experiments upon animals.

Also to validate notes and conveyances under decrees of courts of the Commonwealth by persons irregularly or improperly acting in the execution of such decrees.

Also to enable citizens of the United States to hold and convey titles which had been held by aliens or corporations not authorized by law to hold the same.

Also providing for the distribution o money arising from Sheriff's sales by the respective Courts of Common Pleas in the State.

Also a supplement to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

An act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals for the insane in the Commonwealth, and their discharge therefrom.

Also relating to official acts of foreign notaries.

Also relative to testimony in cases heard before Orphans Courts of the State.

Also relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries.

By Mr. STANTON, prescribing how employes, persons, partnerships, associations or corporations employed in mining coal or the manufacture and production of iron and steel shall be paid for their labor or service.

Also providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between the employer and employed in the coal business of the State, to report such legislation as they deem most effectual for the speedy adjustment and settlement of disputes.

Also for establishing new counties in the State.

By Mr. MCNEILL, relative to paving streets in cities, providing for the manner of payment thereof.

By Mr. WOOD, to provide for the appointment of commissioners to prepare new charters for cities in the State.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, a supplement to the act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several counties of the State, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation.

By Mr. BOYER, relative to judgments and executions.

By Mr. COLIHAN, relative to landlords and tenants' dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines.

By Mr. COOPER, to protect children of the State in their right to acquire useful trades.

By Mr. ROEBUCK, to create a State Board of Health, for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases.

Also a supplement to the act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils, and all other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors elected by the people, fixing the time for the organization of the legislative department of Municipal Governments of the Commonwealth, and the Mayors of all cities of the same.

By Mr. NEWMEYER, repealing the act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to be selected as jurors in the several counties.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD, relating to the appointment of auditors by the several Courts of the State.

By Mr. DUNKEL, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses of calling out the National Guard of Pennsylvania to assist the civil authorities in the Counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill counties during April, May and June, 1875.

By Mr. BECHTEL, relating to payments of licenses for hotels, inns, taverns, eating houses and restaurants.

Also a supplement to the act to relieve laborers, working men and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. ALBRIGHT, relating to the transfer of loans in cities and counties.

Also to provide for transferring the awards of arbitrators.

Railroads, Canals and Telegraphs.

Mr. ERMENTROUT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Printer is hereby authorized and requested to furnish for the use of the Senate 1,500 copies of the Auditor General's report on Railroads, Canals and Telegraphs for the year 1874, in accordance with a joint resolution passed in the Senate on February 19, 1875.

In Memoriam.

Mr. JONES announced the death of Hon. S. E. Dimmick, late Attorney General, in appropoiate remarks, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressing the feelings of the Senate in the loss of Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, late Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

Messrs. Jones, Strong and Burnett were appointed by the chair.

Chaplain.

Mr. HERR offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That Rev. Snyder is hereby requested to act as Chaplain of the Senate for the present session.

Tramps.

Mr. ROEBUCK offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, If the House of Representatives concurs, that a joint committee of five members from the Senate and eight members from the House be appointed to examine the laws upon vagrancy, and recommend such additional legislation as they believe conducive to the suppression of this great growing evil.

Enlarging Committees.

Mr. JONES offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the name of Mr. Davis, President *pro tem.*, be added to the Committees on Finance, Railroads, Judiciary Local, Canals, and Inland Navigation.

Government of Cities.

Mr. STRANG offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the government of cities be referred to a committee to be composed of the Committee on Judiciary General and Municipal Affairs, with instructions to report what action is expedient in the premises.

The Senate adjourned until Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

HOUSE.

The House met 11½ A. M.

Additions to the Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced the revised list of Standing Committees of the House. The following named gentlemen were added:

Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Gemmill, Boyer and Leach.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Gunster, Rutter, Roberts and Chrisman.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Smith (Berks), McHenry, Reutter and Huhn.

Judiciary, General. — Messrs. Parker, Hayes and Wolfe.

Municipal Corporations.—Messrs. Leauw, Buck, Kistler, Stoner and Yeakle.

Judiciary, Local. — Messrs. Durling, Yerkes, Jamison and Carey.

Illuminating.—Messrs. Alexander, Leauw, Buck and Leach.

Military.—Messrs. Everhart, Smigert and Billingsley.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Carver, Scholl and Findley.

Mining.—Messrs. Morgan (Schuylkill) and Moscrip.

Counties and Townships.—Messrs. McNite, Eldred, Hannan and Blatt.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Bedford, Terry, Scholl and Mumford.

City Passenger Railways.—Messrs. Shidle, Marshall, Leach and Long.

Centennial.—Messrs. Leauw, Park and Edge.

Railroads.—Messrs. Birch, Thornton, Kimmett, Petroff and Yeakel.

Standing Committees.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Gunster, Spang, Lusk, Gross, Irwin (Allegeny), Reighard, Shugart, Withington, Yerks, Fletcher, Minnich, Aylin, Christy, Dickey, Reyburn, Wolfe, Brown (Erie), Gehr, Etia, Gemmill, Boyer, Leach.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Talley, Parker, Spang, Conrad, Achenbach, Emblick, Foster (Schuylkill), Stoner, Large, S. P. Dusk, Law, Ryan, Vogdes, Hall, Smith (Chester), Phelps, Roney, Thompson (Armstrong), Cruikshank, Morgan (Lawrence), Nisley, Gunster, Rutter, Roberts.

Appropriations—Messrs. Kelheard, Herick, Wanner, Everhart, Deyarmon, Erwin (Northampton), Gorman, Plummer, Kimmett, Lynott, Turner, Toner, Wisehart, Smith (Chester), Rice, Thompson (Indiana), Vogdes, Wenzl, Williams (Susquehanna), Chapin, Knight, Humphreys, Smith (Berks), McHenry, Reutter, Huhn.

Judiciary, General — Messrs. Parker, Withington, Eldred, Spang, Reighard, Canner, Lewis (Luzerne), Faunce, Barnett, Backus, Rutter, Hollenbeck, Mitchell, Mylin, Reyburn, Schoch, Smith (Chester), Christy, Jackson, Rawlins, Brown (Erie), Parke, Hays, Wolfe.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Crawford, Richardson, Lynott, Gentner Henry, Holland, Kennedy, Miller, (Phila.), Wilson, Zorn, Jamison, Douglass, Faikenbury, Lewis, Long, Newell, Salter, Wood, Roney, Shonk, Leauw (Buck), Kistler, Stober, Yeakle.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Hetrick, Finetra (Berks), Park, Boyer, Kimmett, Ford, Petroff, Allen, Logan (Somerset), Montgomery.

Insurance—Messrs. Spang, Wishart, Loftus, Achenbach, Barnett, Dry, Gorman, Yerkes, Wise, Reed, Wendt, Etia, Gehr, Graham (Philadelphia), Hofter, Hostetter, Kimmell, Findley.

Judiciary Special—Messrs. Backus, Hays, Butler, Gunster, Harishorne, Turner, Hannan, Darby, Kistler, Park, Anstine, Allen, Fredericks, Graham (Philadelphia), Logan (Erie), Miner, Patterson (Philadelphia), Rawlins, Crossin, Hill (Lawrence), Durling, Yerkes, Jamison, Carey.

Railroads—Messrs. Wimmer, Crawford, Carson, Conrad, Eldred, Graff, Gross, Hanna, Henry, Irwin (Allegheny), Everhart, Worrell, Etia, Gillespie, Losch, Morgan (Lawrence), Newell, Wendt, Wood, Stober, Salter, Birch, Thornton, Petroff, Yeakle.

Agriculture—Messrs. Kreiger, Barnett, Fincher, Law, Pallatt, Steck, Stotzer, Wilson, Wise, Rogers, Sturtevant, Gemmill, Campbell, Hoffer, Humphreys, John, Logan (Erie), Stewart, Loudenslager, Rimmell, Mateer, Leauw (Bucks), Leech.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Sturtevant, Backus, Darby, Mateer, McNite, Pallatt, Piper, Butler, Geiselman, Blatt, Brown (Erie), Carey, Christman, Fredericks, Hill, Hoffer, Wolfe, Losch.

Military—Messrs. Hartshorne, Talley, Hetrick, Carson, Knipe, Miller (Philadelphia), McAsey, Large, A. Richardson, Stotzer, Ringgold, Chapin, Graham (Allegheny), Wolfe, Hostetter, Huhn, Leigh, McGowan, Miner, Stewart, Everhart, Shugert, Billingsley.

Elections—Messrs. Withington, Plummer, McHenry, Stahle, Brown (Jefferson), Spicer, Hannan, Irwin (Allegheny), Lecrone, Hasson, Lusk, Jamison, Wendt, Dickey, Hall, Knight, Moscrip, Morgan (Lawrence), Quirk, Stewart, John.

Printing—Messrs. Stahle, Plummer, McNite, Butler, Crawford, Everhart, Henry, Hetrick, Losch, Miller (Somerset), Nisley, Yeakel, Long, Petroff.

Vice and Immorality — Messrs. Rodgers, Thornton, Zern, Deyarman, Keyser, Knipe, Talley, Toner, Williams (Clarion), Wolfe, Worrall, Agnew, Morgan (Schuylkill), Mylin,

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....D. L. FLEMING,
S. F. REED,.....GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature, fixing the salaries of the Allegheny county Judges at $7,000. Strangely, the bill came from a Philadelphia member, —possibly as a matter of policy.

JUDGE KELLEY, now that the Democrats are in power in the House at Washington, is on their side. He illustrated the old adage that new converts are most extreme, by making an earnest plea for amnesty for JEFF. DAVIS. Nothing like doing the dirty work of new-made friends.

THE bill dividing cities of the Commonwealth into five classes, has been introduced by Mr. LONG, and stands a fair chance of passage. As we have adopted the system of classifying cities, this is the best classification thus far proposed. It will save small cities from the necessity of adopting the costly methods of larger cities, in any changes, or improvements they desire to make.

AS a tactical matter, BLAINE gained a notable victory over RANDALL, in taking from him the control and management of the Amnesty bill. The carrying of a measure by the votes of a majority already set up by a cancus is a very small thing. But the tactical shrewdness and skill which turns the situation, so that the success of a rival will be his misfortune, is a test of ability. BLAINE has RANDALL where success will be ruin to him.

OHIO will be a gloomy State for the profane to live in, hereafter. It proposes to fine every offender fifty dollars,—a serious price to put on an offense so easily committed. We have knowledge of several Ohioans who could contract a bill of a thousand dollars in five minutes. WILLIAM ALLEN and SAM. CARY, for example, could get rid of their entire estates,—bonds, lands, and all else, in an hour. We think there will be a grand reform in our sister State, as there should be.

WE notice that the *Leader* is interested in libel suits, as a means of getting to the bottom of things, if they have any bottom. We suggest a suit of the kind. Let Mr. NEVIN, for example, sue the gentlemen who urge in the Presbytery that he is a systematic Sabbath breaker, in that he publishes and has sold on Sunday, a secular paper. Then let the proprietors of the *Sunday Leader* prosecute those who declare that that sheet is hawked about the streets on Sunday, in violation of the civil law. They might also enter suit against those who declare the *Leader* to be an infidel sheet. In a civil suit facts can be offered in defence, and we might reach bottom—if there be any bottom to it.

The Bank elections passed off very quietly yesterday,—the old Boards being generally re-elected. It is not often the case that Bank elections are exciting affairs, the majority of stockholders generally [illegible], who are agreed in interest. The minor stockholders usually have the honor of voting, and a dinner. Of course, they realize that the destiny of the institution is in their hands, and march up and vote with a solemnity due to so important a trust. The sense of relief, manifested in the countenance, when the deed is done, fully illustrates the consciousness of a duty well performed. We quite enjoy, at times, the appearance of responsibility that attaches to the man who owns four shares of stock. He piles into the accounts of the bank, by means of a confidential chat with the cashier, the day before the election; makes sure none of the directors have overdrawn their account, or put in too many personal notes,—and then he is ready for the fray. There is no use in operating on him,—he knows just who he will vote for, and does it like a man. In the evening he can tell how he managed the election, and ferreted out the schemes, and overcame the designs of the opposing party. The five men that had just five shares more than a majority of stock were of very small account,—except in the voting. Happily, all this is over for another year.

WE REFER elsewhere to Mr. BLAINE'S masterly address in favor of his amendment, excluding JEFF. DAVIS from the advantage of amnesty. Yesterday Mr. HILL, of Georgia, was put forward to answer him. The synopsis of his speech, so far as received at this writing, shows it to be a weak and vindictive effort. He denied that DAVIS was responsible for the Andersonville outrages, and claimed that BLAINE'S line of reasoning, as applied to him, would make GRANT guilty of complicity in the whisky frauds. He proceeded further, and declared that DAVIS' private and military Secretary had not been invited. This outrageous dragging in of President GRANT was regarded, even by Democrats, as unpardonable. At the most, it did not help his case. The whisky thieves are being prosecuted, by GRANT'S order and it is not pretended that the President appointed them, or gave them license to be thieves. DAVIS appointed WINDER, whose atrocities in Richmond were such that the press demanded his removal to Andersonville to build the prison pen, and have charge of its administration. He did the very work he was appointed by DAVIS to do, and it cannot be pretended, when we know these facts, that DAVIS was ignorant of his doings. The Northern press was full of the subject, and knowledge of these outrages was diffused through the entire country. As BLAINE states, DAVIS is clearly responsible for the 15,000 murders committed at Andersonville. HILL'S defense of him is equivalent to a crime.

A LARGE meeting of workingmen was held in New York on Mouday evening, at which resolutions were adopted, favoring the repeal of the Resumption act. The address to the workingmen of the country is, we judge from the synopsis before us, an able document, generally correct in its positions and statements. It says that when the Government began to contract its credit systematically, and in a large measure from year to year to pay a debt that was not yet due, all other credits, private and corporate, began to contract also, and brought on the panic in the financial affairs of this country, of which we now feel the most deplorable effects. As a remedy for the evils the address suggests a currency which will best facilitate the exchange of products of labor, that this currency be supported by the credit of the whole country, that the present national debt be put as far as possible in the hands of American people, and the enterprise and labor of the nation be set to work again, that the national debt be converted into bonds payable in currency, and bearing a lower rate of interest. The last is, in our judgment, the only questionable item. The tendency of the issue of bonds payable, principal and interest, in currency, will be to confine the debt to this country, as such bonds would not sell abroad. It is, however, a question whether they would render immediate service. Our trouble is not with the gold we pay out for interest to home creditors, —as that is very apt to find its way back to the Treasury, but with that which is sent abroad. Bonds, principal and interest of which is payable in currency, would not call home bonds held abroad. Better work for a gold basis.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has been watching the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with this result: 'If the Cincinnati *Commercial* does not always float with the current, it is merely because it does not always divine the direction of the current. Three months ago the *Commercial* was the noisiest contractionist in the country; now it don't know whether it is for greenbacks or not, but it does know that *'it is opposed to to all arbitrary*, or, as the French say, *doctrinaire contraction.*' Three months ago the *Commercial* expressed nothing but measureless contempt for the greenback, as a 'rag,' a 'dishonored promise to pay,' a 'shin-plaster,' a 'lie,' a 'disgrace to the nation;' now it gives notice to all those who propose to convert greenbacks into any description of interest-bearing bond that, 'they must give a very plain reason for adding fifteen or twenty millions a year to the interest load of this people.' This change of front on the part of the *Commercial* constitutes about the sharpest right-about-face journalistic movement of the period. The reason assigned is peculiar; it is this: 'We are wedded to no system; our first and last desire is resumption, *but we want it done without furnishing any arguments for the inflationists.*' We conclude that one of those 'arguments' is the proposition to add 'fifteen or twenty millions a year to the interest load of this people' by the conversion of greenbacks into gold interest-bearing bonds."

FIGHT OVER JEFF. DAVIS.

We think there is no serious difficulty among our people, as regards the conferment of reasonable amnesty on the ex-rebel element of the South. The Republican party when it held undisputed sway in the country acted liberally on this question, and granted large benefits to the people of the South,—even going so far as to open the doors of Congress to high officers in the rebel army. These people, as their first action, demand that JEFF. DAVIS, the head and front of the rebellion, shall be included in the terms of amnesty, with the known purpose, in the event of his being made eligible, to elect him to the United States Senate. SAMUEL RANDALL, the superserviceable friend of the Southern element, sprang a demand or resolution, on Monday, for the consideration of the general amnesty bill. The bill was defeated, the requisite two-thirds vote not being obtained, and Mr. BLAINE then moved the reconsideration of the vote, and addressed the House at length. The point at issue was the admission of JEFF. DAVIS within the scope of amnesty. This is what RANDALL sought, and what the Confederate Generals demanded, and will refuse to vote for the Centennial appropriation if they do not receive. This is the pith of the question at issue. The outrage perpetrated in pushing it upon Congress is twofold. The refusal to vote for a Centennial appropriation unless this amnesty is granted; and the proposition to put JEFF. DAVIS forward as a martyr of adverse sentiment. We fully agree with the view taken, that we will not accept a Centennial appropriation coupled with such a condition; and that if the proposition for the appropriation fails in Congress because of the refusal of the Confederate element to vote for it, the people of the North will make up the amount as a testimonial of gladness that the traitor was beaten.

We wish, also, to thank Mr. BLAINE for this manly and able speech. Mr. COX thinks it will cost him the Presidency; we think it is a strong point in favor of his nomination, and that if nominated, it will assure his election as President. His speech was apparently *impromptu*. RANDALL'S attempt to force through his bill, under the operation of the previous question, was, undoubtedly, a surprise; but a running debate of an hour took place over this. The main debate occurred immediately after the vote was taken, on a motion to reconsider. Hence it was evidently unpremeditated. Yet it was an able and searching effort. His objection to DAVIS is not turn on his being the official head of the rebellion. On this point, he said. "Now I do not place that exception on the ground that Mr. DAVIS is, as he is commonly called, the 'head and front' of the rebellion, because on that ground I do not think the exception would be tenable. Mr. DAVIS was just as guilty—no more so, no less so—than thousands of others who will get the benefit of grace and amnesty; probably he was far less efficient as an enemy of the United States; probably he was far more useful as a disturber of the counsels of the Confederacy. It is not because of any particular or special damage which he, above others, did to the United States, or because he is particularly of any special consequence, that I except him; but I except him on this ground—that he is the author, knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, wilfully of gigantic murder and crime at Andersonville."

The terrible character of those atrocities was fully delineated, and the fact that they were perpetrated with the knowledge and under the general direction of DAVIS is fully proven. He said, touching the first phase of the subject, "I have read over the details of those atrocious massacres under the Duke of Alva, in the low countries, which are mentioned with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom; I have read the details of St. Bartholomew, which stands out as one of the atrocities beyond imagination; I have read anew the horrors untold and unimagined of the Spanish Inquisition; and I have, before God, measuring my words, knowing their full extent and import, to declare that neither the Duke of Alva, nor the massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thumbscrew and dungeons and atrocities of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville." The evidence gathered by an investigating committee was read from, describing the unutterable horrors of the prison pen of Andersonville. For a specific illustration of its horrors, he selected the evidence of a Catholic priest, who never was in the North, and who was a Democrat—three qualities which, in the opinion of Mr. BLAINE, would not lead him to strain testimony in favor of the Republican party. Mr. BLAINE then read from the testimony of Father HAMILTON, as given in WIRZ'S trial, in which the witness related the case of a young man, named FARRELL, from the North of Ireland, whom he saw among the prisoners at Andersonville, suffering very much from a wound on the right foot, which had opened like an oyster, and which had been simply caused by exposure to the sun in the stockade. The priest had given him a stocking to cover the foot, and when he returned to the stockade the following week, he inquired for FARRELL. His companions told him that he had stepped across the dead line and requested the guards to shoot him. He added that the man was not insane when he had seen him the previous week.

He traced the evidence showing that the man who organized the system of starvation and cruelty, WINDER, was sent to Andersonville by DAVIS, and that reports were transmitted to him, at Richmond, detailing the outrages being perpetrated. He pointed out, that when SHERMAN was marching to Georgia, WINDER issued a general order that when the Union army came within seven miles of the prison, a battery was to open fire on the prisoners. At that time, there were 32,000 men incarcerated in the Andersonville prison. The terrible nature of the mistreatment bestowed on Union soldiers at Andersonville is shown in the fact that one out of every three died, while of the Confederate soldiers, encamped outside, but one in four hundred died. This, then, is the crime charged against DAVIS,—responsibility for the murder of 15,000 men at Andersonville. Such a man he declares should have been tried for the crime and shot. He was far more guilty than WIRZ, who was hung, as he, by a word could have put an end to it. We fully endorse every word of the speech, which we publish in full elsewhere this morning. We desire our readers to carefully peruse it, that they may know the exact spirit of the element which rules the House of Representatives at Washington. When elected, the Democracy were full of pledges to respect the popular will, accomplish reforms, and anything else the people may want. The first evidence we have of their respect for their promises, is the attempt to throw the mantle of amnesty around the worst criminal of the age,—and this with the avowed purpose of making him eligible to high office, and then elect him to the United States Senate. The Republican party has not persecuted this man,—but it does not propose to make a hero of him. Yet RANDALL, as the leader of the Northern Democracy, seeks to honor this murderer.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MRS. BARTLEY, wife of Judge Bartley and sister of General Sherman, died in Washington last Monday night.

THE failure is announced of Charles Boundy & Co., metal merchants of Birmingham, England. Liabilities, £165,000.

IN a fight among miners at Lyman, N. H., William Marsten was fatally stabbed, another dangerously wounded, and several were badly cut and beaten.

JOHN WILSON, formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Third Auditor of the Treasury, died in Washington on Tuesday, aged sixty-five.

A WOMAN of bad repute, Mrs. Butler, was found dead with her skull crushed in at her house six miles south of North Vernon, Ind., on Saturday. The murderer is unknown.

A GERMAN woman living in Lawrence, Mass., recently became the mother of five children at one birth, all alive. She had previously given birth to a single child, twins, and triplets, successively.

THE crew of the notorious schooner Jefferson Borden complain of the condition of the vessel and of the harsh treatment by the Captain, and assert that they have no doubt that the former crew were driven into mutiny by his cruelty.

IT is not very likely this country will go short of wine soon. In California alone Amador county has 1,680,000 grape vines; El Dorado, 1,410,355; Los Angeles, 4,250,000; Napa, 3,108,500; Sacramento, 2,132,975; San Joaquin, 1,000,000; Santa Clara, 1,213,085; Sonoma, 3,603,385, and Tuolumne, 1,400,000.

THE great bell of China, at Peking, is thirteen feet in diameter. The daughter of its founder is said to have thrown herself into the molten mass in order to secure, through human sacrifice, a perfect casting. It is no uncommon thing in America for men to sacrifice themselves to belles.

WHEN the new church at Vestal Centre, N. Y., was finished on the outside, recently, the contractor, to fill the stipulation to put a gilded ball on the steepie, gilded a nearly round gallon jug, and, turning it with the bottom up, placed it upon the spire. The jug, thus placed, did not impress the Vestal Centre people as a proper symbol to worship unto, so some of them rebelled. A William Tell stepped to the front, and from the first crack of his rifle the jug split into fragments and fell off.

COLONEL WM. R. MORRISON, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, commanded the Forty-ninth Illinois regiment in the bloody engagements on the extreme right of General Grant's lines at Fort Donelson, where he received a musket shot through the body, and was reported among the killed. He recovered, however, but was never able to return to service, and the nature of his wound, a shot through the lungs, is said to be the cause of his present inability to make a speech of any length.

Advertised Letters---Official List

List of Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, January 12, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residences of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE, NAME and NUMBER. Sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

A request for the return of a Letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand corner of the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writers thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 3, Law of 1825.

LADIES' LIST.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } Wednesday, January 12, 1876. }

Armstrong M E
Bamster Mrs M
Berying Mary
Bicker Mrs Jno
Bigham Mary
Birchell May
Boyle Ellen
Brenningion Mrs H
Brenneman M
Brown Miss B
Burgess Mrs
Butterfield M A
Charles Mrs M
Coffin Mary H
Cole Caroline
Costegan Mary
Coyle Annie
Craighead Mrs
Crickmore M D
Coene Mary C
Davis M A
Dick Rebecca
Dobson Annie
Donahoe Mary
Dorsey Mrs Alice
Dreds Mrs Drusilla
Drury Bridget
Ferrall Mrs Jas L
Free Miss Flora
Fulton Lizzie
Gibson Nancy R
Gipfinnie Mrs Mary E
Goodwin Mary E
Gormley Belle
Graham Mrs Jos
Griffiths Mrs M C
Hake Lizzie A
Harmon Miss S
Harris Minnie
Hays Mary E
Hays Mrs S A
Hazley Mrs Ada
Henry Miss Rose
Hoffman Susie
Holmes Ella A B
Holmes Mrs M
Hyder Miss Susan
Jordan Lizzie
Johnson Mrs E
Johnson Mrs P
Johnson Mrs M
Karns Ida B
Kelly Annie
Kinderly Lizzie
Lilyegren Ida
Lloyd Miss J F
Logan Miss Ella
Molly Addie
Marshall Mollie M
Martin Miss Lu
Mason Mrs M
May Miss Lottie
Miller Mrs Jos W
Miller Willa
Moody Mrs Mary D
Moore Lottie J
Morstand Mrs (for
McCluskey Miss L
Mcadams Mrs E
McDevit Mrs M
McElroy Mrs
McIntire Mrs A
McKay Lotta
McKenna Mollie A

Gentlemen's List.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1876. }

Adams Michael for
Adam Mr
Aikman Robt L
Anderson B H
Anderson T
Armstrong J
Attwood Jno
Austin Wm
Aveline Jno J
Ayers H C
Backwell R T
Baird R W
Baker Rev A G
Baker
Bauer Harry
Barclay Rev T J
Barratt Rev
Beall Jno R
Beam Rodgers
Beaman T E
Bedortha E K
Bellman W W
Benfanin Prof T P
Benton Jas
Black J W
Blake Henry
Blain T F
Bough J A
Boyle Jas R
Brown Capt L
Broon Dr F
Brien Jno R
Burtch H F
Burchfield F
Campbell Colin for
Canfield Jas M J
Clemens M
Clark W H
Cooke Geo
Cooper A for
Cooper Jas 2
Coelsaiter Jas
Cooley W H
Cooper Jno
Crig Wm
Criff Col Saml
Cummings P
Dalzell A C
Dawson Wm H
Day A C
Day Morgan M
Davies David
Delavie Isaac
DeMass Jno E
Derry Francis
Dick W
Dollius Abe
Dorsey Capt W H
Daffey Patrick
Eaton R H
Edgar Peter
Edwards G C
Espy James
Espich Chas
Fergus T
Flagherty Hugh
Fleming John
Flinn Charles
Floyd Harry
Ford Thos (for
Ford Joseph Y
Fortha G W
Frazor David M
Gallagher Wm
Ganhan Patrick
Geer Wm
Gelston David
Gift Charles (2
Gieger Henry F
Gifford G W
Gillespie J T
Gilmore Will
Gillig Martin
Given J J
Glover James
Glover R J
Graham Geo
Graham Charles
Gregg D (for
Guay Pierre
Gust J
Mager F D
Hauf Henry
Hamilton Capt J
Hamilton Thos
Hammill Owen
Harbaugh Chas
Hankind Pat
Harrold W B
Hart A F
Hartman Wm
Harrison J E 2
Haynes Jno
Hedge H O P
Heffey Thos R
Henderson Geo
Hobson Thomas for
Hogg W B
Hook Chas
Holmous J
Horgan D
Howard Chas
Howard C H
Howard Harry
Huber Jno G
Hudson Geo G
Huff Geo
Humi-Reinhold
Huntingdon J E for
Ihsen Moritz
Irish Chas
Jenkins C
Jeningen K
Jaig Matthias
Janes Saml
Jones Thos
Johnston Walter
Johnston J Agent
Johnson R H
Katzenstein J
Kalman W M
Kelley M
Kelley J M
Kennedy Capt John
Kennedy M
Kerr Dawson Jr
Kilns Chas
Kinnefeiter Thos
Kitnefelter Capt
Kingsbury A
Kistler Frank
Koontz Jno
Kramer Jas C
Kumer Jno
Larey Daniel
Laugran F P
Layton John C
Lewis Benjamin
Leonard Jos
Lowrie J K
Lindley William
Mattingly John
Lloyd T H for
Logan W C
Lowry Geo W
Luts Henry
Lyon John C 2
Mack Henry
Mans Daniel
Marsland Joseph
Mason Geo A
Mason L P
Martin A M
Mehaffey Stuart
Miner Hamilton
Miller J T
Miller JacobCarl
Morrow J
Morris H T
Morrison Wm
Mullhatten Robt
Muman Solomon
Murphy Patrick
Murphy M
Murphy Samuel for
Myster Andrew
Myers Gustave
McCabe John
McCain Frank
McCarty Patrick
McCarron Hugh
McCormick Sol
McCoy David M D
McCollum F D
McGlade F P
McFarland A A
McGregor J L
McGusty James

FIRMS.

Armstrong & Co
Barnes & Watson
Boyd & Co
Brownfelzer & Co
Brigam & Ward
Donley & McNabb
Fhrolichstein & Habar
Haydans G & Son
Helan, True & Co
Jones W M & Co
Kelling I F & Co
Kohlin R H & Co
Mentzell, Herbar & Co

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agent Hard Manufacturing Co
Bullock Printing Press Co
Dear Uncle John
E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.
Mitchell R & Son
Morrison, James & Co
O'Brien J H & Co
Palmer J G & Co (2)
Palmer E S & Bro
Randoll & Co
Ryce W L & Co
Sealy & Co
Steere L M W & Co
Sicebener & McGowin
Saliman, Howard & Co
Van Ostram & Co

How Stanley is Likely to Lose His Life.

(From the New York Times.)

It is Stanley's intention to descend the Lualaba as soon as he completes the exploration of the Albert Lake; but it is to be hoped that he will not make the attempt. The difficulties in the way are so enormous that even Cameron was forced to abandon the undertaking, thus justifying the assertion made some months since in these columns that he would inevitably fail. Fortunately, Cameron succeeded in returning to civilization by abandoning his original plan; and Stanley may have the same timely prudence and good luck. If, however, Stanley started down the Lualaba with a determination not to turn back, he will be reasonably certain to find a grave in the African wilderness. He is too valuable a man to lose his life in an undertaking of comparatively little value to geography. Let him rather cross the watershed west of Albert Lake, and follow down the Welle to its mouth. This will be safer and a far more important task than to descend the Lualaba. He will then have surpassed even Cameron in the extent of his transcontinental journey, and have solved the last remaining African problem. But we fear our advice will scarcely reach him in time, since we must acknowledge that the circulation of the *Times* is rather limited in Central Africa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.

"A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY."
The Peerless Clothes Wringer
WARRANTED.

Best White Rubber Rolls; Metal Journal Boxes; Best Selected Maple Frame; Only Patent Crank Fastening; Best Tub Attachment; Simple, Durable and Efficient.

CAUTION: Iron Frame Wringers and Wringers without Cog Wheels have proved failures, and we have stopped making them.

☞The Peerless is sold on weekly payments by
RANKIN & MECK,
153 WOOD STREET,
Near Fifth avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
979-s&w

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr57

JOHN T. GRAY
PAINTER
54.9TH STREET
Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city of vicinity.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!
Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application of the celebrated Voltaic Battery, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
29 281 Penn avenue.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., executed. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 140 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new water works, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14th to FEBRUARY 3D. All parties interested therein will please call at the Engine House, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.
CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. B. McELROY,
H. STEWART,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. 2:14

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronze. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
NOS. 165, 167 AND
THIS DAY!!
WE OFFER A
SPECIAL BARGAIN
In Latest Patterns in
PLAID SUITINGS,
At 12½, 15 and 18½c, worth really 20, 25 and 28c.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, new styles in Wool Serge Plaids, a real bargain.
At 50 and 62½c.
CAMEL'S HAIR
Suitings, fine goods, worth $1 and $1.12½.
At present we are also offering
SPECIAL LOW PRICES
For fine assortments of Knickerbocker and Arctic Suitings, Melton Serges and Plain Dress Suitings, Colored Alpacas and Mohairs. 6-4 Plain and Barred Camel's Hair Suitings at a very low price.
Fine Colored Cashmeres, Merinos and Drap de Ete; Irish and Silk Poplins and Repps. Extra good value in Wool and Silk Warp.
CASHMERES,
All qualities and grades. Full and complete line of
BLACK ALPACAS
And MOHAIRS, at the lowest prices. Real good bargains in black and colored
DRESS SILKS!
The very best value for the money; from 75c to $3.50 per yard.
Our stock is very complete in every description of Dress Fabrics, and Special Bargains for this month are now on our counters.

1876. 1876.
JANUARY 1st.
ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal St.
Another invoice of those
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
At 90c and $1. We claim these goods to be the best value in this city at that price,
Colored French and English Cashmeres,
At 30c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. New goods in all the new and and popular shades—never so low before.
BARGAINS.
Our Dress Goods Department now offers many excellent bargains, as we have marked down a great variety of goods to close them out preparatory to taking our annual inventory of stock.
CLOAKS AND JACKETS
We have been unable to supply the demand this season for these goods, particularly those of our own manufacture. We would be pleased to have any lady contemplating the purchase of a garment of this kind to look at our goods before buying.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In our Blanket, Flannel, Domestic and Housekeeping Departments, well worthy of attention.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.
Great Reduction in the Price
OF
STEAM BOILERS.
THE AMERICAN
Sectional Steam Boiler Co.
Are prepared to furnish their justly celebrated
WEIGAND BOILER!
Of any capacity at prices below that of any other Boiler now in the market. All persons or corporations who contemplate putting in new Boilers should call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee our Boilers to be as represented. For pamphlets, testimonials and other information, call on or address the Company, at their office,
No. 27 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
D.W.C. Carroll & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-fined Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges,
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers,
OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PENN AVENUE
Boiler Works.
JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,
SHEET IRON WORK, &C.
No. 61 Penn Avenue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have sold and transferred my stock in the GERMAN AMERICAN BANK to CHARLES WETTENGEL July 3, 1875, and have had no interest in the Bank since that time.
CHARLES W. WETTENGEL.
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. s1

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
LARGE ADDITIONS OF
FELT SKIRTS.
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral and Cloth Skirts, Ladies' Quilted Satin and Alpaca Skirts, at lowest prices. Ladies' and Misses' Vests; very low. Ladies and Misses' Drawers, Children's Night Suits, &c., &c.
NEW GOODS
Made this week to our present attractive stock of Domestic
DRY GOODS!
New lines of Shirting Prints, beautiful new styles Percales, new assortment of Chintzes and medium and
DARK PRINTS!
Mourning and Knickerbocker Prints. A bargain—at 11c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom"
MUSLIN!
At 12½c, extra good value in Bleached Muslin, an old favorite make. At 5, 6¼ and 7c, new styles light and dark
CALICOS!
All fast colors. At 5, 6¼ and 8¼c, good Bleached and Unbleached Muslin. At 9 and 10c, very heavy and fine Sheeting Muslin. At 8½c, all-linen
TOWELS!
And Towellings, extra good value. Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, all widths at lowest prices. Sheeting Linens, Irish Linens, all grades.
TABLE LINENS!
And Damasks, Table Cloths in white and colors, Table Napkins in white and colors.
German and French Towels, Initial Fringed Towels. Good bargains in
SHIRT FRONTS.
Extra good bargains in this department.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
LARGE ADDITIONS OF
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Made this week to our present attractive stock of Domestic
DRY GOODS!
New lines of Shirting Prints, beautiful new styles Percales, new assortment of Chintzes and medium and
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TABLE LINENS!
And Damasks, Table Cloths in white and colors, Table Napkins in white and colors.
German and French Towels, Initial Fringed Towels. Good bargains in
SHIRT FRONTS.
Extra good bargains in this department.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, } PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1876. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the opening of Grandview avenue from Washington street to Sherman street, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, } CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 5, 1876. }
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Long alley Sewer, from Chestnut street westward 240 feet, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, January 15th, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notice for the payment of the same.
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, } PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1875. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report of damages caused by grading Hazelwood avenue, from Monongahela River to Four Mile Run Road, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions with ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, } Municipal Hall. }
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report of the opening of Second avenue, from Cross street to Broad crossing, between Glenwood Station, Twenty-third ward, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, } PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Euclid street from Stanton avenue to Jackson street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER, } PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1875. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the two (2) per cent. of the outstanding Water Extension Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh will be paid if presented at this office, January 5th, 1876.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

NOTIC

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1876.

Yesterday was election day in a large number of banks, and this was the feature of the day. There were, in many instances, little fights over individual members of Boards, but as a rule, they amounted to nothing. The old boards were generally re-elected, as they should be where no well-founded reason exists for change. Our banks during the year have been well managed and generally successful. The chief business yesterday was the payment of dividend to those who delayed coming till election day, and such current business as the influx of stockholders created. The general situation, both as to banking and outside business, continues unchanged.

Says the Chicago *Tribune:* "The weather has been the most potent element in the financial situation for the last two weeks. The roads have been fairly impassable, on account of the mild temperature. All the grain, produce, and cattle that usually goes to market in winter is held in the country awaiting the possibilities of transit. The movement to withhold stuff from this market has been largely compulsory. There has been a disposition to keep it for better prices, but, if this had not existed, forwarding would have been impossible. The state of affairs was graphically described in a letter received by a Chicago banker from an Iowa correspondent, who wrote that 'the mud was so deep that a hog could not wade through it to the scales.' With all the highways of communication in this state, the farmers have not been able to bring their products or themselves to the country towns and railroad stations. The receipts of grain and cattle here have been much less than usual, and to enable the country middlemen to carry the immense amounts of stuff that were necessarily on their hands, the freest advances have had to be made from Chicago of currency and discounts. Country bank balances were drawn down a figure lower, comparatively, it is believed, than has ever before happened. There was a constant stream of currency westward from Chicago and New York, and country deposits here ran down nearly $5,000,000. Trade in the country towns was arrested from the same cause of the weather; collections were hindered; the wholesale trade in the city has felt some of the consequences, though not seriously, as the season is not one of busy trade; and the packing of the city, which does not flourish in "soft" weather, has been below an average. If the sudden change which has just taken place in the weather proves the prelude to constant colder weather, a considerable improvement will at once manifest itself in nearly every direction."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	120¼
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	120¾	10-40's	
" 1864, all called		Currency 6's	117½
" 1865	114¼	New 5 per cents	112½
" 1867	117¼	10-40's—coupons	113¾
5-20's 1867	119¾		

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Cen.	108¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	19¾	Union Pacific	72¾
N. W.	99¾	Western Union Tel.	82¾
" pref.	84	Harlem	122½
St. Paul	79¾	American Express	62
" pref.	79¾	U. S. Express	60¾
Pittsburgh	86¾	Adams Express	95
Ft. Wayne	97¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	81¾
Chicago & Alton	97¾	Quicksilver	14¾
" pref.	98	Mariposa	8
Rock Island	106¼	" pref.	18
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	Panama	128
Toledo	87¾	Iron Mountain	15

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. W. & B. (S)	53¾	Cen. Trans (B)	45
Reading (B)	53¾	Empire Dr. (S)	5¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	134¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (S)	94
Penn'a (B)	62¾	Penn'a & St. L. 7's (S)	89¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, January 11, 1876.

Money 7 gold and 1-32, and closed easy at 5, prime mercantile paper 6½@8. The customs receipts were $385,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $201,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 484½@488. Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113¾, fell off to 112¾, and closed at 112¾. The rates paid for carrying were 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, and finally 4 per cent. Governments were quiet and steady. Railroad bonds were firm, with the exception of Hannibal & St. Joe convertible, which declined to 80, but reacted at the close to 81½. State securities were steady.

At the opening of business on the Stock Exchange there was a break in Hannibal & St. Joe shares to 18¾ for common and 26 for preferred, on telegrams from the west that some parties were about making a move for the appointment of a receiver. The whole market was affected slightly for a time by the above, but subsequently became firm and advanced, continuing firm to the close, when the highest prices of the day were prevalent. Western shares were favorites in late transactions. Northwest was prominent in the advance, preferred rising to 58 and common to 40¾. St. Paul was strong, advancing to 70¼ for preferred and 73½ for common. Lake Shore at the final close was firmer and advanced to 64, the highest point of the present upward movement. Hannibal & St. Joe recovered to 20¾ for common and 27¾ for preferred. Western Union rose to 75¼, and was strong.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road show an increase of $6,000 for the first week in January, compared with last year. The net earnings of the Michigan Central for November last were $193,-661.

H. W. Miller, an operator on the bear side, failed, and ninety shares Lake Shore and six hundred Western Union were sold out under the rule for his account.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 123,000 shares, of which 9,600 were Pacific Mail, 15,009 Western Union, 12,000 Northwest, 12,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 6,000 St. Joe, and 52,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120½; do of 1865, 115¾; do of '65, new, 120¾; do of '67, 119½; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 116½; do coupons, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 44½; do 6s, new, 42¾; Virginia 6s old, 37; do new, 6s 38; new 10s, 60.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 37¾; Adams Express, 102½; Fargo Express, 80; U. S. Express, 62¾; American Express, 57½; New York Central, 106½; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 58¾; Union Pacific, 72; Lake Shore, 64; Illinois Central, 99¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, 40½; do preferred, 56; New Jersey Central 103; Rock Island, 106¼; St. Paul, 57; do preferred, 73½; Wabash, 8¾; do preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 108¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 17; Chicago, Barrington & Quincy, 174; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 120½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 114¾; Central Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific, 103¾; Union Pacific land grants, 103¾; Mariposa, 9; Mariposa preferred, 9¾; Panama, 28; Missouri Pacific, 111¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, preferred 104¾.

LONDON, January 11—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 4@4¼ per cent., being 1¼ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 93 9-16; account, 93 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 104¾; 5-20s of 1867, 107¾; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, January 11.—Rentes, 65f 90c.

FRANKFORT, January 11.—New 5s, 99¾.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Wool quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46a50c, X 46a47½c, medium 50a54c, coarse 46a48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 42a43c, medium 49a54c, coarse 46a49c, combing washed 58a62c, do unwashed 42½c; Canada combing 65c, fine unwashed 39a41c, coarse and medium unwashed 35a37c, tub washed 50a56c, extra and medium pulled 39a42c, No 1 and super pulled 39a42c; Texas fine and medium 24a28c, Texas coarse 21a23c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Business continues dull in nearly all departments with package houses, and the jobbing trade is very light. Best makes of brown, bleached and colored cottons are steadily held at current prices, but inactive. Shirting and plaid prints are in moderate request, and ginghams are beginning to move. Hartel shirtings are held at 6¾c. Woolen goods are quiet in agents' hands.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 11, 1876.

It is not doubted, says an exchange, that there is considerable more dead-wood to be got rid of before the commercial structure can be regarded as in a condition to successfully resist the financial storms and tempests which it is liable to encounter, but the worst is nevertheless deemed over, and the year is expected to be a much more prosperous one than its immediate predecessor. Already confidence seems to be gaining strength, while the spirit of enterprise shows signs of a revival. This is indicated by the course of the money market. For two years immense amounts of currency have been lying idle or put out on temporary loans at merely nominal figures, owing to the general relaxation of great industrial and business enterprises. The shrinkage of prices, however, has been so great that an impression is gaining ground that the bottom has at length been reached, and that, with the surplus stock worked off, an opportunity is now presented for the rehabilitation of enterprises which for the past two years have been in abeyance.

APPLES—Continues dull, with more sellers than buyers, and prices are weak but unchanged; $2.50a3 per bbl for common to fair and $3.25a350 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—65a70 per gallon.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and overstocked, with a drooping tendency; prime to choice rolls, 23a25c.

BEANS—Dull; navies, $1,25 per bushel to the trade.

CRANBERIES—$12a13 per bbl.

CHEESE—Dull, but there is a better feeling in consequence of more favorable advices from New York. Prime Ohio Factory, 13¼a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

EGGS—Fresh cannot be quoted above 25c; pickled hard to sell at any price.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8¼c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10a11c per lb. for prime to choice quarters. Peaches, 12½a13c for halves.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,50 for Wisconsin and $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6,00a6,75; for new and $7 for choice old. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per bbl. Buckwheat, 2¾a3½c per lb.

GROCERIES—Our advices, both from New York and Baltimore, report Coffee more active, but with no improvement in prices, as will be seen, we have reduced our quotations on roasted ¼ of a cent per lb. Sugar and Molasses in fair demand, but unchanged. Our New Orleans dispatch reports that market bare of choice Molasses.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¼	Refined Yellows	9½
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lib pkgs	27¼
Prime Rio	24½@25	Mocha, do	33@35
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	34¾
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	65	N.O. strictly prime	63
N.O. prime	60	Demarara	60@65

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet and unchanged. We still quote new Penna., Ohio and Indiana red Wheat at $1,25a1,35 for fair to prime, and $1,35a1,40 for northwestern ditto. The Oat market is easy but unchanged; 40a41 cents for good Penna. and Ohio mixed, and 42a43c for white. Corn is in better supply and easier; quotable, on track, at 48 a 53c for either new shelled or ear, according to quality and condition. The market is almost bare of old Corn, but there is not much call for it. Rye unchanged at 80a82.

HOMINY—We note a steady demand at $4 per bbl in round lots and $4,25 in a small way.

HAY—Baled continues dull, but unchanged; sale of one car prime timothy at $18¾—upland prairie quotable at $12a14.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted.

ONIONS—Dull; $1,25a1,30 per bbl.

POTATOES—Dealers continue to report a dull market. Peach Blows, quotable, on track, at 40a42c per bushel; Peerless, 35a 38c.

POULTRY—In light stock and fair demand. Dressed Chickens, 12a13c per lb.; live Chickens, 50a55c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 15a16c per lb.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market continues firm, in sympathy with Hogs, but trade is rather slow, as it nearly always is at this particular time, while, with the exception of Hams, which we reduce a ¼ of a cent, prices remain without change.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Extra S. C.	11	Lard, Ref. for sum-	
Breast Bacon, S. C.	11	mer use, in tierces	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sq.	13	Do. in ½ bbls	
Pickled Pork, per bbl.	15	Do. in buckets	
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.	6.75	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Rib Sides	13½	Do. 6 lb do	
Bellies, Dry do	13¾	Ham Sausage	
Clear Sides	13¾	Carlton Oil	
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$21,00	Cheese	14
Extra Mess Pork	21,50	Pig's Feet, in kegs	
Short Cut	21,50	Do. do, bbls	
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces	12¾	Do. do, bbls	

BAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 9¾a10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 11, 1876.

Trade was more active to-day, and prices continue firm, with an upward tendency. Refined, as compared with yesterday, was an ⅛ to a ¼c higher; sale of 1,000 barrels on spot, delivered in Philadelphia, at 13⅜c; quotable at 10¾a10½c on cars here; New York delivery, 13¼c; Baltimore, 13¾a13⅜c; Philadelphia, 13¾a13⅜c. Crude also firm, and a shade higher: shipment, $1,90a1,92½; United certificates 1,67½a1,68¾. That there is an increased export demand for Refined is evident from the fact that there are buyers at a sharp advance, and the indications are that prices will go still higher.

There is an increased demand for Barrels, and prices are higher; city make quotable at $1,20a$1,25, with some coopers asking $1,30; countries, $1,10a1,15.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	J. F. Bentel	80
G. M. Robinson	Loomis & Co.	74
Total		154

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
JANUARY 11TH, 1876.		
Lockhart & F.	Warden & Co.	205
Vesta c. w.	Order	300
Citizens Oil Co.	J. S. Davis	260
Livingston Bros.	Franciscus & Co.	103
Warden & A.	Newbold & Co.	52
Total		910

Progress of Packing.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin*, in reviewing the progress of the packing in the West, says:

A little more than one-half of the regular packing season of 1875-6 has passed away, and yet packers and operators in provisions appear to be as unsettled in their opinions as ever regarding the final result. The impression, however, appears to be gaining strength that the hog crop is lighter than generally anticipated, and that the slaughter of 1875-6 will show a material falling off, yet operators are awaiting the result of the work of the next two weeks before they are willing to engage in operations to any extent based on these anticipations. The quality of the hogs arriving at the leading packing centres is vastly superior to that of last season, and that fact is attracting some attention, and will decrease the deficiency in pounds to a considerable extent. The following table exhibits the receipts and average weight of the hogs received at the Union Stock Yards in this city so far for the past three regular seasons:

	1875.		1874.		1873.	
	No. weight.	Av. weight.	No. weight.	Av. weight.	No. weight.	Av. weight.
Nov.	91,393	266.50	727,407	244.00	616,201	267.21
Dec.	476,134	271.50	531,705	254.50	665,701	270.28
	951,527	263.59	1,259,112	249.65	1,282,072	269.73

It will be observed that the increase in weight for the season is about 14 pounds, or nearly 6 per cent. The average net weight of the hogs packed here last season was 212.42 pounds, or equal to 265.52 pounds gross. The average gross weight of the hogs received at the Union Stock Yards last season was 251.49 pounds—the best hogs being received in January. The receipts of hogs during the week were comparatively light—only about 40 per cent. of the receipts of the corresponding week last year. The yield of lard is also reported larger—some parties estimating the average here at 40 pounds per hog. The roads in the country have been in an almost impassable condition, and the weather too warm for active slaughtering, and these circumstances no doubt tended to curtail the receipts. With colder weather there is little doubt but the receipts will be increased. Farmers can dispose of their corn to better advantage in feeding hogs, and they are inclined to feed as late as possible. Packers have done a fair business during the week, considering all circumstances, but the aggregate packing is still short of last year—the deficiency being somewhat decreased. The manufacture of pork has been engaged in to a greater extent, and the stock on hand shows a large increase. At Cincinnati the receipts of hogs have been light and business has dragged considerably, owing to the warm weather—in fact, the same complaints are made at Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and most of the large packing centers, packers not willing to risk the curing of meats. At all these places the aggregate packing, with the exception of Cincinnati and Indianapolis, is largely behind that of last season to date. At interior points packing has progressed rather slowly, hogs being held back and packers moving cautiously. The impression prevails that the season will be two or three weeks later than usual at country points, and it is possible that some of the points may extend their work to the close of the season, especially if prices for hogs and hog products are maintained, acting on the belief that the anticipated general decrease in the business may lead to a better demand and enhanced values for winter-cured product during the summer months.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 11, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¼a98¾c spot, has sold 99¼c seller February; 98¾c seller March; No. 3 76c; rejected 68a683/4c. Corn opened higher and closed at inside prices; No. 2 44c spot; 43c bid seller February; rejected 35¼a36c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 30¾c bid spot; 30 3-8c seller February. Barley quiet and steady at 67¼c. Rye firm and in fair demand; 82¼a83c spot; 79¾c seller February.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $19,40 spot; $19,50a19,52 1-2 seller February. Lard dull; $12,37 1-2 spot; $12,47 1-2a12,50 seller February; $12,62 1-2a 12,65 seller March. Bulk meats firm at 7a 10 1-2a10¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1,08.

On call board wheat was unsettled; 98¼c February; $1,09¼ March. Corn easier; 43¾c January; 42¾c February; 45 1-2a45½c May. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork firm; $19,45a19,50 February; $19,77 1-2a 19,80 March; $22,50 April. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Flour firm; receipts 7,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $4,25a4,75; common to good $4,80a 5,35; good to choice $5,45a5,90; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75; extra Ohio $4,95a 7,25; St. Louis $5,25a9,00. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal: western $3,00a3,85. Wheat: receipts 29,000 bush.; low grades firmer; others unchanged; No. 1 spring $1,31a1,35; ungraded spring $1,12a1,14; no grade New York inspection $1,00; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,22a1,23; No. 1 do $1,26; winter red western $1,28. Rye steady at 88a90c. Barley and malt firm. Corn: receipts 36,000 bush; lower; moderate business, closing a shade firmer; mixed unsound 55a56c; no grade 48a49c. Oats steady and unchanged; receipts 9,000 bush. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; eastern 10a15c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8a8¼c; prime 8¾c. Molasses: New Orleans quiet at 50a62c. Rice quiet. Petroleum quiet and higher; crude 7¾a8c; refined 13¾a14; naphtha 8¾a9¼c. Tallow steady. Rosin, turpentine and eggs unchanged. Pork unsettled at $20,75. Beef very quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; western long clear city 11c. Butter: prime firm; others dull; western 16a25c; State 20a31c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,11a1,14½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Petroleum in fair demand; crude 10½c; refined 13¾c. Clover seed $10,50a12,50. Timothy nominal. Flour dull; western spring wheat extra family $4,50a4,75; do do do $5,00a5,25; Pennsylvania red $1,32a1,37; do amber $1,38a1,40; western red $1a1,15. Rye: 88c. Corn very quiet, yellow new 62½c. Butter: choice firm; western extra 32a34c; firsts 28a31c; western extra 28a29c; firsts 25a26c. Cheese: demand fair and market firm; New York 12¾a13¾c; western fine 12½a13c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania and New Jersey fresh 28a30c; western do 26a29c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Cotton dull at 12¾a13¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,30a1,35. Corn steady at 44a46c. Oats quiet at 35a42c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $20a20,25. Lard steady; steam $12,35a12,37; kettle $13,25. Bulk meats quiet, sales fully at 9¾, 10½a 12c, all loose. Bacon 9¾, 12, 12¾a12½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,08.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—Flour firm; western super $3,75; fair to extra $4,50a 5,75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 western red $1,37; Penna. red $1,36a1,38. Corn dull; western mixed new 63 1-2c. Oats dull; 42a 44c. Rye quiet and firm. Hay unchanged. Pork dull; $21. Bulk meats: 8¾a10¾c; loose. Lard: 13 1-2a13¾c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum strong; crude 7¾a8¼c; refined 13 1-2c. Coffee steady and unchanged. Whisky firm; $1,11 1-2.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Cotton lower; lower grades a shade off; middling 12¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1,55a1,57. Corn steady at 37½a40c. Oats steady at 35c. Rye quiet at 66c. Barley dull at 2,30. Pork steady at $19,75a 20,00. Bulk meats dull at 7¾, 10¼ and 10¾c. Bacon firm at 9¼, 11½ and 12c. Green meats strong at 7, 10 and 10¾c. Whisky steady at $1,08.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 11.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1,36; No. 3 do. $1,23½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28; No. 2 $1,12; extra $1,33 1-2; amber Michigan $1,24 1-2. Corn steady; high mixed 47 1-2c; regular February 47¾c; low mixed 48c; no grade 44 1-2c; damaged 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 35 1-2c; seller February 36c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 6 13-16d; orleans 7d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,000 bales American. Wheat: receipts for the past three days 18,000 qrs., including 11,000 qrs. California white wheat; average 10s 3d a10s 8d for western mixed. Corn: new 30s. Cheese 56s.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour: little doing. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,10½; hard $1,19¾; No. 2 $1,01½; No. 3 84¾c. Corn active and in good demand; No. 2 mixed 43c. Oats: No. 2 32 1-2c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 spring 97c; No. 3 58c. Rye nominal; No. 1 72c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Refinery molasses and golden syrup 80c; choice 52; prime 48c; fair 43c; common 40c. Hay dull; prime $20a22. Bacon firm at 10 1-2, 12¾a12 1-2c. Hams: choice sugar cured 14 1-2a14¾c. Others unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Cotton quiet at 12¾a12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,05a1,15. Corn steady at 44a45c. Oats firm at 38a40c. Rye quiet and firm. Provisions strong and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 11.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,40. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1,10; No. 2 Bay Quinte $1,16; No. 1 Canada $1,23a 1,25.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton steady at 12¾c; sales 3,400 bales; receipts 3,900. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet at 50c. Oats quiet at 35¾a54c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 11.—Petroleum unchanged but firm; standard white 110 test 10 1-2c; pure white Star 150 test 11 1-2c; Michigan test 13¾c in car lots.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 11.—Cattle: receipts 476 head; total for the week 2,278 head; market active; opened yesterday at ¼c advance on medium to best offerings, and ½c advance on common light receipts; good demand caused a further advance in all grades of ¼c; Illinois steers 905, 1,007, 1,219, 1,224, 1,273 and 1,440 pounds, $4,75, 5,12½, 5,20, 5,50a5,87½; Ohio steers 892, 990, 1,080, 1,234, 1,272, 1,340, 1,580, and 1,676, at $4, 4,30, 4,65, 5,20, 5,62½, 5,85, 6,70 and 7,60; Kansas steers 1,252 at $5,55; Indiana steers 1,012 at $4,65; Michigan steers 1,231a1,541 at $5,45. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,400 head; market active, and a shade better prices for all grades; Michigan sheep 74 lbs. at $5; $5 at $5,30; 91 at $5,70; 92 at $5,85; 98 at $5,90; 106 at $6,30¼; 92 at $6, and 72 at $4,50; Ohio sheep 84 at $5,12½; 82 at $5,20; 101 at $5,75; 89 at $5,37½; 76 at $4,25, and 78 at $4,50; Indiana sheep 86a90 at $5; 82 at $4,75, and 85 at $5,25. Hogs: receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 14,000 head; fairly active; Yorkers $7,25a 7,35; heavy $7,40a7,50; western dressed $6,75a9,25.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Cattle: receipts 2,400; market active and prices steady, with a slight advance on stockers and feeders; demand chiefly for shipping grades, which sold at $3,60a4,50; choice fat cattle scarce, would bring $5a5,20; shipments 900. Hogs: receipts 1,800; market active and 5c higher all round; packers paid $7a7,35; Boston and New England grades sold $7,25 a7,37½; Philadelphias held $7,50a7,35; closed firm; all sold; shipments 1,200. Sheep: receipts 1,000; scarce and held higher; sales of common to choice $4a6; shipments 1,300.

WATERTOWN, January 11.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,000; prices generally firmer; some sales at a trifling advance; choice $9,75; extra $8,50a9,00; first quality $7,00a8,25; third $5,00a7,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,963; everything sold; a slight advance in prices on choice lots; sales in lots at $2,00 to $3,25 each; extra $3,50 to $6,50.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Hogs active; Shipping $6,50a6,60; Yorkers $6,75a7; packing $7a7,25. Cattle firm; fair to good packing native shipping steers 4½a5c; good to choice native cows 3 1-2a4c.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Hogs dull; common to good light $6,80a7,15; fair to good packing $7,20a7,35; choice heavy $7,45 a7,50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton dull at 13 9-16a13 3-8c; futures closed firm; January 13 7-32a13 3-16c; February 13 3-16a13 7-32c; March 13 7-16a13 15-32c; April 13 21-32a 13 11-16c; May 13¾a13 29-32c; June 14 3-16a 14¼c; July 14¼a14 9-32c; August 14 11-32a 14 13-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales 5,750 bales; movement checked by light offerings of better qualities; good ordinary 11¾a10½c; low middlings to strict low middlings 11½a11¾c; middlings to strict middlings 12¼a12¾c; good middlings to middling fair 13¾a14c; receipts, net, 15,714; gross 16,412; exports to Great Britain 4,787; coastwise 1,720; stock 284,578.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—35 boxes candles, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 1 car fresh beef, Vangorder & S; 3 bbls alcohol, Henderson & Bro; 5 do, G. A. Kelly & Co; lot h h goods, W. Renner; 1 bx butter, J. J. Pettitt & Co; 5 pkgs do, 1 bbl eggs, Wilbert & W; 10 pkgs butter, 3 do lard, 4 bbls sugar, Jas. H. Loh & Co; lot h h goods, J. B. Cook; 200 sks meal, D. G. Stewart; 12 cads tomacco, Curry & M; 1 bbl molasses, B. H. Voskamp; 30 pkgs tobacco, T. C. Jenkins; 4 hhds tobacco, W. & D. Rinehart; 1 car chop and meal, J. & W. Fairley; 2 cases mdse, W. M. Renner; 1 cs; 1 bay, H. J. McCracken; 1 do e corn, Scott & G; 2 bxs t plate, J. B. Harker.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—21 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 85 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 15 do, Pgh. Ft. W. & C. R. Co; 4 do, Cleveland Gas Co; 1 do clay, Star Brick Co; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do barley, H. Rea Jr; 1 do hay, J. A. Duff; 1 do, W. G. Miller; 1 do, Irwin & H; 1 do ice, Obaut Lake Ice Co; 2 do lumber, J. McKay; 1 do e car, G. W. Glass; 15 do stone, Isabella Fur. Co; 5 do, Shoenberger, B. & Co; 5 do, Lucy Fur. Co; 34 do coal, Armstrong, D. & Co; 1 do, coal A. V. R. R. Co; 2 d hogs, Shipton & W; 2 empty boxes, L. S. Leyton; 20 sks rags, J. Harrison; 20 do, Blanchard & D; 1 bbl f clay, J. K. Phillips; 1 target switch, G. W. Glass; 1 box g ware, Steinmentz & V; 3 bdls lead, 2 box do, 1 do brass, Mansfield & Co; 2 bxs h ware, E. G. Gilbert; 84 hides, J. H. Mayers; 2 kegs h shoes, 1 box h nails, D. Sterritt & Co; 8 emp boxes, Gavitt & P; 1 box d goods, Arbuthnot, S. & Co; 3 cks rags, McElroy & Co; 1 box mdse, P. M. Dankle; 3 emp bbls, Young & B; 2 sks d pooks, P. Duff & Son; 6 bars steel, Miller, B. & P; 1 empty barrel, 4 do kegs, Z. Wainwright; 1 bags rags, J. Marsland; 4 bbls empty bottles, H. W. Buffum & Co; 1 boxed organ, Mellor & H; 1 bag bags, Marshall, K. & Co; 16 sks rags, McCullough & S; 1 bdl hides, W. Flaccus & Son; 32 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Daily Commercial; 1 box coffee, 1 bbl c oil, Arbuckles & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—10 bbls pork, 10 do hams, Rea, Hill & Co; 4 pkgs butter, 10 do lard, J. H. Loh & Co; 9 do butter, 1 do tallow, Braden & P; 12 bags bw flour, Roberts & S; 1 car oats, Scott & G; 1 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 do, V. Ludwig; 22 pkgs starch, Curry & M; 4 bbls tallow, G. L. Peabody; 7 do butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 14 bags oats, J. White & Son; 2 bxs butter, P. Duff & Son; 31 pkgs rags, McElroy & Co; 1 car hay, Keil & R; 1 do, W. Lankhane; 1 car potatoes, P. Godell; 30 bbls alcohol, J. Lattell; 1 car shingles, Union Planing Mill Co; 1 do, McQuewan & D; 25 pkgs lard, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 2 do poultry, J. White, Jr. & Co; 25 bbls starch, H. Parker; 6 bales hops, M. Meek; 25 bbls spirits, Casey & F; 15 do, Rosenberger; 1 car flour, Houck McC & Co; 2 cars barley, Frauenheim &Co; 1 do p lead, Bailey F. & Co; 1 car meal, E. H. Myers & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 box d goods, L. S. Smith; 1 cask b ale, R. E. Robinson; 1 box g ware, G. A. Kelly; 2 cases pickles, J. S. Reed & Co; 1 bbl 10 pails tobacco, H. Reuck & Co; 3 bxs f fish, B. Pulpress; 5 bxs roofing, P. R. R; 2 pkgs paint, S. T. Blymer; 100 bbls flour, S. S. Marvin & Co; 1 piano, H. Kleber & Bro; 1 cask cheese, A. Deihl; 12 chairs, T. B. Young; 2 bbl eggs, P. Duff & Son; 5 bbls g ware, E. Waybourn & Co; 5 box poultry, Means, S. & Co; 22 bbls o meal, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 sks rags, 3 bbls lard, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 car f brick, Zug & Co; 35 pkgs s pipes, W. Hutchinson; 49 pcs do, H. H. Collins; 211 sks oats, C. Graham; 15 do, McCullough & S; 49 boxes f fish, Garrett & S.

ALLEGHENY STATION—26 bales cotton, Kennedy, C. & Co; 1 car hay, Johnston & McF; 40 pkgs s boards, H. M. Wrigley; 50 bbls l oil, Beymer, B. & Co; 63 sks f seed, 1 car do, M. B. Suydam; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do oats, Geyer & F; 1 box d beef, C. L. Parker; 70 tiles, 300 fire bricks, J. Hopkins; 36 hides, Kiefer, S. & Co; 1 car fire brick, Akron Sewer Pipe Co; 1 do s pipe, Tate, M. & T; 1 do, J. A. Verner; 2 hf bbls butter, J. Herbert; 7 pkgs fish, W. Boyd.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co.m.. 1 Jones & L. 1
Graff, H. & Co.s.... 1
Total.... 2

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m..15 E. T. S. Works m. 3
Lewis O. & F.m... 6
Total.... 22

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Reese G. & W. s.... 1
CLE

HOME NEWS.

And Still Another One.

At an early hour yesterday morning an attempt was made to get in a house on Irwin avenue, near Ridge avenue, Allegheny, by burglars, but fortunately they were frightened away before they succeeded in getting in. Several small articles that were lying in the road were carried off by the thieves.

Condolence.

The dark shadow of a great bereavement has entered the home of Controller Snodgrass, and he and his consort are mourning the death of their only son. The child had not yet reached the age of two years, but by its artlessness and vivacity had entwined itself in the affections not only of its parents, but of all who were numbered among the visiting friends of the family. We tender the deeply stricken parents our sincere and heartfelt condolence.

Organizing Committees.

Under the provisions of law, the standing committees of City Councils must organize within ten days after their appointment. The following committees have been called: Finance and Gas, Wednesday, two o'clock P. M.

Streets, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Surveys, Roads, Markets, and City Property, at two o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Retrenchment and Reform, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Brainard's Musical World.

Brainard's Musical World is the oldest and largest musical monthly in the country, and is also the best, cheapest and most popular. Each number contains thirty-six pages of the choicest new music, vocal and instrumental and original, interesting and instructive musical reading matter. The price is only $1.50 per year, with a copy of "Musical Hints for the Million," a book of 216 pages, given free to each subscriber. No person interested in music can afford to do without Brainard's Musical World, for which address S. Brainard's Sons, Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Mercantile Library Election.

The election of officers of the new Mercantile Library Association seems to have caused a great deal of dissatisfaction to many of the members, and some very uncomplimentary allusions have been made regarding the conduct of Mr. Appleton immediately preceding the election. It is said that he devoted several days before the election to canvassing in favor of the Sweitzer ticket, and some of the members censure him severely for this. Mr. Appleton cast one hundred and twenty-six votes by proxy. It is thought that the result of the polls closed Mr. Corwin paid for the admission of ten semi-annual members, and cast their votes by proxy, which it is claimed was illegal, as the constitution limits one right to vote to annual members. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was determined that the lecture course should be discontinued, as it was not paying.

The Obsequies of James Hamill.

The remains of James Hamill, the once famous oarsman, will be buried in St. Mary's Cemetery this morning. His legion of friends were entirely unprepared for his sudden taking off, and the news of his death was a great shock to them. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Second avenue, near Smithfield street. The aquatic fraternity have made extensive arrangements to participate in the mortuary services attending the interment of their departed friend, and the funeral cortege, from present indications, will be one of the largest ever seen in Pittsburgh. The McKee Barge Club, of which Billy Scharff is a member, and the Chipper Boat Club, of which Eph. Morris and Pat Luther are members, and other clubs of this city and Allegheny will attend the funeral in carriages. The religious services will be performed at St. Paul's Cathedral, at nine o'clock, after which the remains will be interred in St. Mary's Cemetery.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Well Known Oil Operator Fatally Injured by a Moving Locomotive on the Parker and Karns City Railway.

A fatal accident occurred on the Parker and Karns City Narrow Gauge Railway, one mile south of Petrolia, on Monday night. P. H. Nelson, a well known oil operator, was on the track, in an intoxicated condition, and hearing the approach of the train he attempted to back off over the rails, but his foot caught in one of the ties, and before he could recover himself the locomotive struck him on the head and fractured his skull terribly. He was still lingering yesterday morning, but he cannot recover. Deceased lived at Central Point, a station very near the place where the accident occurred. He was married last Thursday, and was preparing to move to Edenburg, Clarion county, oil district, where he had a well fitted up just ready to drill.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Citizens' Committee Last Night.

Last evening the Citizens' Committee, selected to consider the matter of an Industrial School, held a meeting at the office of Dr. McElvey, Mr. Jacob Reese in the chair. Superintendent Luckey, who is engaged in preparing the draft of an act to be submitted to the Legislature, stated that he had not completed the work.

An informal discussion ensued upon the project. The substance of the discussion was to the effect that this section was entitled to its share of the State School Fund, for a Normal School but the High School answered for such, while the money should be devoted to the benefit of a Industrial School. The general features of the bill would not be adjourned to meet community working of the State Board, school that will be next week.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Success of the First Mortgage Loan—The Work of Building the Road to be Vigorously Prosecuted.

The first mortgage loan of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad Company has been successfully negotiated, and on Monday, mortgages amounting to $1,800,000 were drawn in favor of the Union Trust Company, of New York, through which corporation the loan was negotiated. The property hypothecated is situated along the line of the road, and there is every indication that the work of construction will now be vigorously prosecuted, and that there will be no cessation until the work is completed. A large force of workmen is now engaged in grading at the summit, above Perrysville. Nothing definite, however, of what has been done in connection with the approach of the road in Allegheny. The company has bought the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Railway and can come to the city in that direction, but it is also supposed, by the approach to Allegheny by the banks of the Ohio and Allegheny river to Smoky Island, at least, as it is intended for the Baltimore and Ohio road to make an effort to connect with the Northwestern by crossing the Union Bridge at the Point, and going along Liberty street to the Connellsville Depot—if the right of way could be procured from the Pittsburgh Councils.

THE CARSON POLICE BILL.

Another Meeting of the Aldermen Last Night to Consider Its Provisions.

A meeting of the city Aldermen was held last evening, in a room at Lang & Smith's saloon, No. 419 Liberty street, to further discuss the Carson Police bill.

The meeting was organized by calling Alderman C. J. O'Donnell to the chair, and the selection of Alderman J. S. Edgar as Secretary.

The Chairman announced the object of the meeting, and read the Carson bill, whose provisions it was desired to consider. [The bill has been published.]

Squire Butler moved that a committee of five on organization be appointed to [illegible] the 18th [illegible] owing [illegible] Al[illegible]nelly, [illegible]assedy [illegible]ll were [illegible]istinctly [illegible] conflict [illegible]ldermen. [illegible] of the opinion [illegible] with some of the [illegible]rand Juries and [illegible]nding fault with [illegible] did not think the bill [illegible]bow, as it conflicts with [illegible] provision.

[illegible] Donnell was of a different [illegible]holding that the Legislature has [illegible]o erect such Courts it may see fit, except of courts record.

Alderman Butler incidentally remarked that the passage of the bill would not interfere with any present Aldermen.

Alderman Kochan mentioned that no Grand Jury can adjourn without giving the Aldermen a slap—it seems part of the business of the jury. But he didn't see why the Aldermen should take the matter so much to heart. The Grand Jury is drawn, while the Aldermen are elected. The Grand Jury are no more than the Aldermen, in fact they are less, then why notice them? The Squire was surprised that the Court paid so much attention to their recommendations.

Squire Barker was very much in favor of the passage of the bill, and was opposed [illegible]sent police system. He favored [illegible]gistrates, and the abolishing of [illegible]stem in criminal cases.

Mr. Hattock believed a committee [illegible]o be appointed to go to Harrisburg [illegible] that a proper law is passed.

Alderman Edgar was of the opinion that further action should be delayed until the report of the Committee on Organization is received.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again next Tuesday evening.

There were about twenty-five or thirty Aldermen present, and the general sentiment was favorable to the passage of the Carson bill.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Annual Meeting Last Night.

Election of Officers—The Caucus Ticket Goes Through—The Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year.

A regular annual meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening for the purpose of electing city officers for the year, and also to hear the appointment of the regular standing committees of Councils for the year.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Bayne, Cochran, Davis, Eberhardt, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Hax, Knox, Kreiling, McRoberts, McKelvey, Slack, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Welte, Woolsey, and President J. C. Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The appointments of the members of Select Council on the Standing Committees were then read.

Mr. EBERHARDT presented a resolution providing that hereafter the fee of $10 paid to prosecutors in cases of conviction of violation of liquor laws when paid to salaried officers of the city shall be paid into the City Treasury. Referred.

President Patterson appointed Master R. T. White, Jr., as the page to Select Council.

The members of Select Council then retired to the Common Council chamber to meet C. C. in joint session.

After the joint session the following business was taken up:

Mr. Kreiling, petition for appointment of viewers to assess the damages caused to private property by Pleasant Valley sewer. Referred.

Also, a resolution for numbering of Charles street. Referred.

Also, a petition from the Butcher's Association for damages for the injury done to their property by the high water in Butcher's Run on the night of December 26th. Referred to the Street Committee.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Biber, Cooke, Cochran, Hunter, Hopf, Hughes, Kredel, Kerr, Klicker, Lingenfelder, Landis, Long, Mueller, Moul, McGuire, Neely, Parkhill, Sholes, Swindell, Stone, Snaman, Seiling, Wilson, Walker, Wall and President Golden.

Mr. John L. Kerr, member from the Third ward, who had not been present at the organization, presented his certificate and was sworn into office.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

C. C. then went into Joint Session. After the adjournment of the Joint Session C. C. resumed business.

The Clerk read the list of committees for the ensuing year.

Mr. COOKE offered a resolution that the Street Commissioner be required to put the dirt taken of the streets upon the wharf, to be used at the City Poor Farm. Referred to Street Committee.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The members of the Select branch having assembled in the Common Council chamber, the joint session was called to order by President Patterson, who stated that the object of the meeting was the election of city officers.

Mr. SHOLES moved to proceed with the election. Carried.

The following persons were then nominated and elected to fill the positions designated.

Controller—James Brown.
Treasurer—D. Macferron.
City Engineer—Chas. Davis.
City Solicitor—W. B. Rodgers.
Superintendent of Water Works—H. C. Richmond.
Street Commissioner, Eastern District—Henry Nesmith.
Street Commissioner, Western District—Alexander Hanna.
Assessor of Water Rents—James Nichol.
Assessor of City Taxes—Thomas Ward.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department—James E. Crow.
Clerk of Markets—David Hastings.
Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph—Geo. White.
Salt Inspector, and Measurer of Wood and Bark—Alex. Greenawald.
Clerk of Committees—Roland T. White.
Messenger—J. R. Lupton.
Weighmaster at Diamond Scales—George B. McNulty.
Weighmaster at Second Ward Scales—David J. Boden.
Weighmaster at Fourth Ward Scales—Isaac Hippely.
Wharfmaster, Eastern District—A. L. Faust.
Wharfmaster, Western District—S. R. Davis.
Meat Inspector—Joseph A. Drexler.
City Physician—Dr. W. W. Cole.

Board Measurers—First ward, Robert White; Second ward, Robert Donaldson; Third ward, Michael Simon; Fourth ward, Andrew Dawson; Fifth ward, R. M. Pate; Sixth ward, W. F. Trimble; Seventh ward, Ferdinand Erk; Eighth ward, ——; Ninth ward, James McVeigh; Nineteenth District was filled by Frank Commisk[illegible]. [illegible] had a communication from [illegible] to him in which [illegible] made certain charges, Mr. [illegible] of his assertion that he had been [illegible] out of the nomination in the caucus. The speaker did not want to go back on the caucus, but thought the paper should be read.

Mr. COOKE thought they could not go back on the caucus decision.

Mr. O'NEILL thought it was not nothing more than fair to the gentleman to have the paper read. He proposed to vote for the caucus nominee, but a caucus decision was not an election by a long ways.

The motion to have the paper read was voted down.

Mr. VOEGTLY moved to refer the paper to the Committee on Wharves and Landings, and postpone the election until they reported. This motion, after words, was subsequently withdrawn, and, on motion of Mr. HARTMAN, the paper was read.

The communication set forth that the subscriber, Mr. Steffner, had been Wharfmaster of the Eastern District and had supposed he had no opposition until the night of the caucus, when a member of Council, whom he had offended, suddenly developed opposition to him, and so gave him no chance. He asked that his nomination be opened to give him a fair opportunity to defend himself.

After the reading Mr. Fauss was nominated and elected by acclamation—this case [illegible]aring the same as the other.

The joint session then adjourned.

COMMITTEES FOR 1876.

The following are the Committees for the ensuing year:

FINANCE.

Select Council.	*Common Council.*
*Alfred Slack,	A. D. Armstrong,
C. C. Hax,	J. L. Kerr,
James Callery,	A. W. Kredel,
N. H. Voegtly,	G. K. Biber,
D. Drum,	L. P. Stone,
T. M. Bayne,	T. B. Kerr.
J. Huckestine.	

STREETS AND SEWERS.

*N. H. Voegtly,	W. P. Bedell,
J. A. Cochran,	James Wilson,
G. D. Bartine,	H. McGuire,
Wm Heagy,	P. Wall,
S. McRoberts.	L. P. Stone,
	A. Schmitt.

WATER.

*James Callery,	Jas. Wilson,
G. M. D. Knox,	Wm. Swindle,
D. Davis,	H. McGuire,
J. H. Lindsey,	J. Parkhill,
S. Drum.	S. Walker,
	A. W. Kredel.

CITY PROPERTY.

C. C. Hax,	G. Cochran,
A. Slack,	S. D. Sholes,
D. Kreiling,	A. D. Armstrong,
W. Woolsey,	G. K. Biber,
J. H. Lindsey.	James Wilson,
	W. C. Cooke.

FIRE ENGINES.

J. E. McKelvey,	*S. D. Sholes,
J. A. Cochran,	H. McGuire,
T. M. Bayne,	James Hunter,
Wm. Eberhardt,	L. Long,
C. B. Welte.	C. Lingenfelter,
	S. Walker.

POLICE.

*Wm. Heagy,	W. P. Bedell,
G. M. D. Knox,	F. Hopf,
T. M. Bayne,	W. C. Cooke,
J. E. McKelvey,	L. Moul,
G. P. Wilhelm.	James Hunter,
	J. L. Kerr.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

G. M. D. Knox,	*A. Schmitt,
Wm. Heagy,	W. C. Cooke,
S. McRoberts,	S. Walker,
J. Huckestine,	J. L. Kerr,
Wm. Eberhardt,	J. Parkhill,
	H. Landis.

SURVEYS.

*J. A. Cochran,	A. Alston,
J. Huckestine,	R. Mueller,
D. Davis,	John Seiling,
C. C. Hax,	A. D. Armstrong,
J. H. Lindsey,	John Hughes,
	Thos. Neeley.

GAS.

J. Huckestine,	*A. W. Krenel,
G. P. Wilhelm,	A. D. Armstrong,
Wm. Woolsey,	R. Mueller,
S. Drum,	F. Hopf,
C. B. Welte,	L. Long,
	A. Alston,
	L. Moul.

MARKETS.

Wm. Heagy,	*W. C. Cooke,
G. M. D. Knox,	Thos. Neeley,
D. Davis,	S. Walker,
C. B. Welte,	Jas. Hunter,
W. Woolsey.	H. Landis,
	John Seiling.

STREET RAILROADS.

H. Kreiling,	*L. Moul,
Jas. Callery,	F. Hopf,
C. H. Hartman,	C. Klicker,
J. H. Lindsey.	G. W. Snaman,
	C. Lingenfelter,
	R. Mueller.

RAILROADS.

*John Huckestine,	L. P. Stone,
D. Davis,	W. P. Bedell,
C. C. Hax,	P. Wall,
G. M. D. Knox,	A. Schmitt,
G. F. Wilhelm.	Leon Long,
	T. B. Kerr.

PRINTING.

J. E. McKelvey,	*Jas. Wilson,
H. Kreiling,	P. Wall,
W. Woolsey,	J. Parkhill,
J. H. Lindsey,	T. B. Kerr,
G. P. Wilhelm.	L. Moul,
	G. K. Biber.

ORDINANCES.

James Callery,	*L. P. Stone,
J. E. McKelvey,	Geo. Cochran,
S. McRoberts,	C. Klicker,
Wm. Eberhardt,	T. Neeley,
C. B. Welte.	R. Mueller,
	G. W. Snaman.

POOR FARM.

S. McRoberts,	T. B. Kerr,
D. Davis,	A. Alston,
J. E. McKelvey,	A. W. Kredel,
Wm. Eberhardt,	J. Parkhill,
C. B. Welte.	J. Hughes,
	S. D. Sholes.

PARKS.

*J. E. McKelvey,	Wm. Swindle.
James Callery,	A. Alston,
A. Slack,	S. D. Sholes,
N. H. Voegtly,	H. Landis,
T. M. Bayne.	J. Hughes,
	Geo. Cochran.

APPEALS.

*C. H. Hartman,	J. Hughes,
S. McRoberts,	C. Lingenfelter,
H. Kreiling,	A. Schmitt,
S. Drum.	C. Klicker,
	R. Mueller,
	G. W. Snaman.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

S. McRoberts,	*Wm. Swindle,
H. Kreiling,	J. Seiling,
J. Huckstine,	H. Landis,
Wm. Eberhardt.	Leon Long,
	G. Cochran,
	C. Lingenfelter.

HEALTH.

Wm. Heagy,	*W. P. Bedell,
Geo. Cochran,	H. McGuire,
G. P. Wilhelm,	P. Wall,
C. C. Hax,	J. Seiling,
C. B. Welte.	Jas. Hunter,
	Wm. Swindle.

AUDITING.

*C. C. Hax,	J. L. Kerr,
W. Woolsey.	G. K. Biber,
	G. W. Snaman.

*Chairman.

NOTE.—The Presidents of Councils, by Ordinance, are members of all committees.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

Business was very slim in this Court yesterday, there being only one case.

In the matter of Albert Newberger, bankrupt, of Erie county, petition for discharge presented and the matter referred to Register Woodruff.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The case of Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph West's Executor, taken up Monday, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Dollar Savings Bank vs. Thos. A. Briggs and C. Hammett, executors of Thos. Briggs, deceased. The name of Charles Hammett was struck off as a party defendant, it appearing that he had removed his trust as executor.

Peter Rosbeck vs. Pittsburgh, Virgina & Charleston Railway Company. Action for damages for alleged injury to plaintiff's property by reason of the route and construction of the railroad. On trial.

R. P. Bargan vs. John Granger, owner, &c., previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $152 18.

Trial List for To-day.

114. Keys vs. Hutchison.
113. Ripper vs. Crowl.
134. Wheeler vs. The Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Co.
18. Welham vs. McPhillamy.
154. The City of Allegheny vs. Johnson.
84. The City of Pittsburgh vs. Crawford.
144. McKenney & Co. vs. The Tenth ward Bank.
197. Mevey vs. Gearing et al.
198. Wyker vs. Ferson et al.
2 Wallace et al. vs. Murray.
4 Corey vs. Briggs executor.
5 Hay vs. Willard, owner.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Peter Siegal. Before reported. Verdict for defendant, but verdict set aside by Court as being against the law and evidence.

Same vs. Ignatius Miller. Verdict for defendant.

A charter of incorpation was granted the South Side Anatomical Club.

James B. Glenn vs. Christopher Hope. Verdict for plaintiff for 6¼ cents. Same verdict in another case between same plaintiff and defendant. Both actions in ejectment.

Charles & Hastings vs. M. Feely et ux. Verdict against M. Feely for $80, and in in favor of defendant, Maria Feely. Action to recover for a lightning rod sold.

John Owens vs. Wm. Woodward. Judgment of non-suit for defendant.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of R. H. Patterson. Petition of John Ennis et al. presented, and rule granted to show cause why assignee should not [illegible] petitioner's claims, etc.

S. Lindsay, Jr., & Co. vs. [illegible] impleaded with James Rider Rush. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,025.50. Action on [illegible] goods sold.

M. Bettigole vs. The New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $288.02.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Nathan Graham et al. Writ of *habeas corpus* awarded as prayed for.

Trial List for To-day.

Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Company vs. Dalton.
Hedge et al. vs. Cook.
Ralston for use vs. Nation Trust Company.
Fawcett vs. Coffin, garnishee.
Duncan vs. Waring & Co.
Greer vs. Shaffer.
Germann vs. Dollenbach.
Espy vs. Scott township.
Delafield et al. vs. Campbell et al.
Smith vs. Bolman.
Little et al. vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.
Diamond vs. Diamond et al.
Neely, Administrator, vs. Allegheny Trust Company (2).
Holmes et al. vs. Davis.
Leake vs. Spang et al.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Edward Irvin was convicted of assault and battery. Prosecutor W. B. Ross.

Wm. White was convicted of a charge of robbery.

James Kelso was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

John Wallace alias James McCready, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Chas. D. Batchelor, was convicted on the first count, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and four months.

John Simon pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of *forraiz et cet.*, preferred by Susanah Merriman.

Wm. Davis, who case was reported yesterday pleaded guilty only to fornication, the charge of seduction the Court having declared not to be tenable.

Trial List for To-day

Commonwealth vs.	
Christopher McCormick,	Mary Bishop,
T. Harrison et al.,	John Hurly,
Jas. Conners et al.,	Frank Hood,
And'w Hadlin et al.	Jennie West,
John Samuels,	Edward Hoch,
James Kaylor,	Ed. Shore et al.,
Wm. Dafferin,	Michael Quinn,
Ed. Blair,	Richard Splane et al.
Jos. Mitchell et al.,	Fred. Stella,
John Grady,	T. P. Burns,
	Albert Steen et al.

Court Brevities.

MICHAEL CAIN was before Judge Sterrett yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He had been committed to the Work House by Mayor McCarthy, on a charge of being a professional thief. The evidence yesterday going to sustain the charge, he was remanded into custody.

A WRIT of *habeas corpus* was issued yesterday by the Common Pleas Court No. 1, returnable to-morrow morning, directing Superintendent Cordier to produce in Court the body of Dennis Butler, a stepson of Martin Shea. Dennis was committed to the Work House for sixty days by Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, on a charge of cruelty to animals, in engaging in a chicken fight at McKees' Rocks on New Years. It is claimed that the commitment is illegal.

Grand Closing-Out Sale.

Any offer that in its nature savors of money-saving, and of a consequence money-making as well, is worthy of attention at any time; but especially so just now, when monetary affairs are at their ebb, it becomes a matter of much importance to know of positive sales and genuine reductions. Many of our readers are acquainted with the Silk House of Philip Graff, No. 87 Market street, which has a reputable name for the finest and most costly fabrics, and which, by passing into the hands of an executrix, is now offered to the public at a reduction on all goods of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. This positive closing-out sale began on Monday, January 10th, and will continue until the whole stock is disposed of, and which consists in part of a full line of excellent and superfine Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silk Poplins, Laces, Flowers and Dress Goods of every description, all at greatly reduced prices. Perhaps there never has been a time in the history of our city when such genuine bargains as these, in every way excellent and desirable, could be had as at this time, and at this store, No. 87 Market street, where the ladies will find many goods to suit their taste, and prices to suit their pockets.

Truth Stranger Than Fiction.

It does seem as if the greatly reduced prices at which H. J. Adams, No. 98 Fifth avenue, is closing out Men's Winter undergarments, Wool Jackets, Cloth, Kid and Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, Wool and Hand Knit Socks, White and Fancy Shirts, Wool Over-shirts, Mufflers and other Furnishing Goods, ought to satisfy the most economical. Twenty-five cents on the dollar is certainly a great saving. This house deals only in reliable goods, and always seems busy.

Its Shirt Trade is really wonderful.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Pommerania, at Plymouth.

DISCIPLES OF HENRY BERGH.

Annual Meeting of the Humane Society—What has Been Accomplished During the First Year of its Existence—A new Field of Philanthropy Opened by Mrs. Caroline E. White, of Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of the Humane Society was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 7 o'clock last evening. There were less than fifty persons present, many of whom were ladies, and among the distinguished ladies were Jane Grey Swisshelm, and Caroline E. White, the latter the presiding officer of the Philadelphia branch of the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Chas. A. Colton, the President of the Society, after saying that this was the first annual meeting of the Society, and that during the year they had not done a great deal, though he believed the Society to be a power upon earth, he introduced Mr. Frank Case, who read a brief sketch of the circumstances attending upon the organization of the Society. Then the President called upon the Superintendent, Zadok Street, for the report of the workings of the Society during the year. That gentleman read a very exhaustive and very prolix paper descriptive of the practical operations of the association during the year. The attention of the Superintendent was particularly directed to

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES OF THE CITY,

and his investigation was richly rewarded in the discovery that the killing of deceased animals for market purposes now was not a rare occurrence. Specific instances were cited to prove that this evil had grown to such proportion that additional legislation was needed to restrain the butchers from slaughtering animals that were unfit for use, and to restrain them from their cruelty toward animals. The horse market on the bank of the Allegheny river came in for a hard rub, the Superintendent declaring that it should be abolished as a nuisance. Additional legislation empowering the Society to take possession of worthless animals wherever found was asked for. The atrocious cruelty to which cattle are subjected while being transported by rail from point to point was made the subject of extended reference, and the report advocated that vigorous federal legislation be at once directed to the repression of this evil. Sixteen hundred and twenty-three cases of cruelty are reported, all of which were given attention, and relief caused in most of them by aid of counsel, the society at all times desiring to avoid the necessity of resorting to legal prosecutions, if having in view formal complaints, comparatively.

One hundred and twenty-two arrests were made for acts of cruelty of different kinds. In one hundred and eighty-four cases fines were imposed, eighty-six fines were collected, fourteen fines were remitted for apparent penitence and poverty, six fines not yet collected, six offenders sent to jail for nonpayment of fines, and three sent to the Work House for cock-fighting, who refused to pay their fines; nine suits are yet pending, the defendants absconding and not found, two of them for killing poor old horses and selling their meat for human food.

RELIEF OF STREET CAR ROSANTES'.

Soon after the Superintendent began his work, an earnest effort was made to alleviate the sufferings of the poor old car hosses. The effort was entirely successful, and, as a consequence, the class of horse now employed in drawing the street cars, is infinitely better than was formerly used in the prosecution of this industry. The report paid a high compliment to the press of the city for the fostering aid that it had extended to the society, and expressed the belief that a continuance of this consideration for the society by the newspapers, would greatly assist in placing the institution upon a solid foundation. The name given to the Association:—Humane Society—misled some people, and the officers were in constant receipt of applications for relief from human beings who were in misery. Some of these cases were investigated, and the result was that numbers of women and children were found to be suffering from extreme cruelty, practiced upon them by those who should have been their natural protectors, and the promoting cause of the cruelty was found to be intemperance in a majority of instances. The conclusion of the investigators was that the habitual drunkard male or female should not have the care of children, and that it is time legislation be obtained in this State similar to the laws of the State of New York, now in force, providing a way to remove all children from intemperate parents or guardians, and place them where they can be rightly cared for, and raised to industry and economy, and have school education.

In connection Mr. Street asserted that the Pittsburgh society would compare favorably with any in existance in the good work done the past year, and that if the citizens would give it the financial support it could be made the most important and useful society of the kind in this Union, or elsewhere.

As this meeting was not the formal annual meeting of the society the report was received without any definite action being taken upon it, that being reserved for the [illegible] which will be held at 2 o'clock this [illegible] at which [illegible] received since our last report:

German National Bank.—A Groetzinger, John F. Havekotte, Paul Hugus, E. H. Myers, Christian Seibert, Peter Habermann, Wm. F. Lang, E. Frauenheim, Chas. Seidenstricker.

Point Bridge Company.—Joshua Rhodes, H. Darlington, A. E. W. Painter, R. E. Smyth, Robert Marshall, Robert Stevenson, B. C. Sawyer.

First National Bank.—Messrs. James Laughlin, Alexander Nimick, Alexander Speer, Jacob Painter, John Wilson, Robert S. Hays, Thomas Wightman, William H. Ewing and James McCord.

Second National Bank—Messrs. George S. Head, William Cooper, G. N. Hoffstott, George E. Nieman, James P. Brewer, John Hay, John Heath, Franklin Osburn, Geo. H. Dauler.

Masonic Bank—Charles W. Batchelor, G. C. Shidle, Wm. Scott, W. D. Lang, Ralph Bagley, J. J. Lawrence, Robert Pitcairn, John Chislett, Alfred Nick, Dr. A. H. Gross, J. L. Piper, C. L. Goehring, A. French.

Tradesmen's National Bank.—Messrs. Alexander Bradley, William Kirk, John Dunlap, John F. Dravo, Samuel Brown, W. D. Wood, Oliver P. Scaife, Dr. C. Risher and Sullivan Johnson.

Citizens' National Bank.—Messrs. E. P. Jones, Andrew Burns, A. G. Cubbage, C. W. Hubbard, W. C. Friend, J. P. Kaufman, J. T. Colvin, W. J. Ruch, George Wamhoff.

Farmer's Deposit National Bank.—Wm. Walker, Joseph Walker, Charles Arbuckle, Jacob Painter, D. Hostetter, Jas. Marshall, Samuel George.

City National Bank.—Messrs. Dominick, Ihmsen, James Callery, Terrence Campbell, Patrick Kenny, William Lambie, J. S. Adams, J. W. Carnahan, James Phelps, John Rogers, James B. Dodge, Charles Magginn, John J. Pettitt, James Curran.

Merchants and Manufacturers.—William Reed, Nicholas Allison, Cunningham, Henry Lloyd, David A. Stewart, Jno. Dalzell, Wm. Coleman, Stewart McKee, Henry B. Hays.

Pittsburgh Savings Bank.—Messrs. J. T. Stockdale, J. H. Lippincott, W. J. Kountz, Owen Morgan, I. C. Pershing, A. C. Patterson, W. R. Hamilton, W. W. Ackley, S. Marks.

Citizen's Bank.—William H. Smith, John Dunlap, James P. Barr, F. M. Hutchinson, James M'Ginnis, James H. Parker, J. F. Colvin, W. S. Jackson and Louis Gliesenkamp.

German National Bank.—Messrs. A. Groetzinger, Jno. F. Havekotte, Paul Hugus, E. H. Myers, Christian Siebert, Peter Habermann, Wm. F. Lang, E. Frauenheim Chas. Seidenstricker.

Citizen's National Bank — George A. Berry, Wm. S. Bissell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. J. Gillespie, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds, Jno. S. Wilcock.

Safe Deposit Company—Messrs. Edward Gregg, Wm. M. Lyon, John Scott, A. E. W. Painter, James Hutchison, Joseph S. Morrison, William Rea, Warren J. Clarke, Abraham Garrison. The last two take the places of Messrs. H. Lloyd and J. I. Bennett, resigned.

Union National Bank—Messrs. J. R. M'Cune, John Wilson, Wm. Barker, Jr., Addison Lysle, Charles Atwell, J. C. Lappe, A. G. Cubbage, Joseph Horne, Jared M. Brush.

Exchange National Bank—Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, David McCandless, Harvey Childs, Mark W. Watson, Thomas M. Howe, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., William Means, Frank S. Bissell, John H. Dalzell, Calvin Wells, Charles H. Zug, C. B. Herron, James P. Hanna.

People's National Bank—Messrs. Barclay Preston, Augustus E. W. Painter, Jas. I. Bennett, Richard C. Gray, J. Nessley M'Cullough, John W. Chaffant, Benj. F. Jones, George W. Hallman, David Richey, Algernon S. M. Morgan, Peter Duff.

First National Bank, Allegheny—Messrs. H. F. Nevin, C. C. Boyle, Arthur Hobson, John Thompson, William Harbaugh, James M'Cutcheon, James B. Orr, George W. Cochran, Edward Groetzinger.

Second National Bank, Allegheny—Messrs. James Lockhart, James Graham, A. M. Marshall, A. Glendenning, J. Groetzinger, Wm. Ralston, A. Alston.

Braddocks Trust Co.—W. S. Packer, R. E. Stewart, Thos. J. Kenny, Wm. B. Lucas, H. R. Chalfant, J. D. Schooley, Robt. P. Duff, M. L. Bamm, W. L. Hunter.

U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Company.—J. H. Demmler, J. D. Strous, James Nimick, G. Gerner, G. W. Coffin, P. Schats, D. J. Thomas, Anthony Fromm, G. A. Bannatine, Sr.; Treasurer, J. H. Demmler; Auditors, R. G. Jones, P. C. Schoeneck and Anton Schmidt.

Duquesne Incline Plane Co.—Charles A. Colton, Edward Nel, Samuel Severance, John T. Woods, A. Marland, Wm. B. Lupton, G. L. Holliday.

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER,
254 Penn avenue.

····In anticipation of greatly increased business during the Centennial, train agents or assistant conductors will be put on most of the Pennsylvania roads. The assistants will collect tickets, and the conductors will give their undivided attention to auditing accounts and running the trains. Besides facilitating the business of collecting tickets, this arrangement will have a tendency to assimulate the perquisites of the lordly conductors.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Reports on Mechanical Schools and Kindergarten—General Business.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. H. Nobbs in the chair. In the absence of Secretary Hehew, Mr. Pitcairn acted as Secretary.

A communication was read from Edward Bailey asking to rent the Miller street school house for church purposes. Referred to Committee on Miller street school house.

The Secretary's reports showed that warrants to the amount of $32,582.17 had been drawn since last meeting. Received and filed.

Superintendent Luckey made the following report for last month: Teachers employed, males 59; females 356; total 415. Pupils enrolled in day schools, males 8,514; females 8,559; totals 17,073. Pupils enrolled in evening schools, males 1,536; females 362; total 1,899. Teachers employed in evening schools, males 24; females 33; total 57.

A decrease of 566 pupils in all enrolled, on November's enrollment. There were 310 corporal punishments inflicted.

The attendance at the evening industrial schools had continued to increase from the opening in September until the present. He had been requested by the pupils of the several schools to ask their continuance until the first of April. Since they are all men and boys from our shops and mills, and consequently unable to attend day school the Superintendent suggested that their request be favorably considered. He also suggested that the Directors visit the Kindergarten school established in our midst, by the Misses Wilson and Morehouse, with a view of obtaining a practical idea of the workings of the system.

The petition referred to from the pupils of the evening mechanical drawing schools was signed by about one hundred pupils. They desired the term extended three months longer, as they were making progress and thought they would be able to exhibit some drawings made by that time, at the Centennial. Mr Craig moved that their request be granted.

Mr. Lewis thought that as those schools attended together cost $200